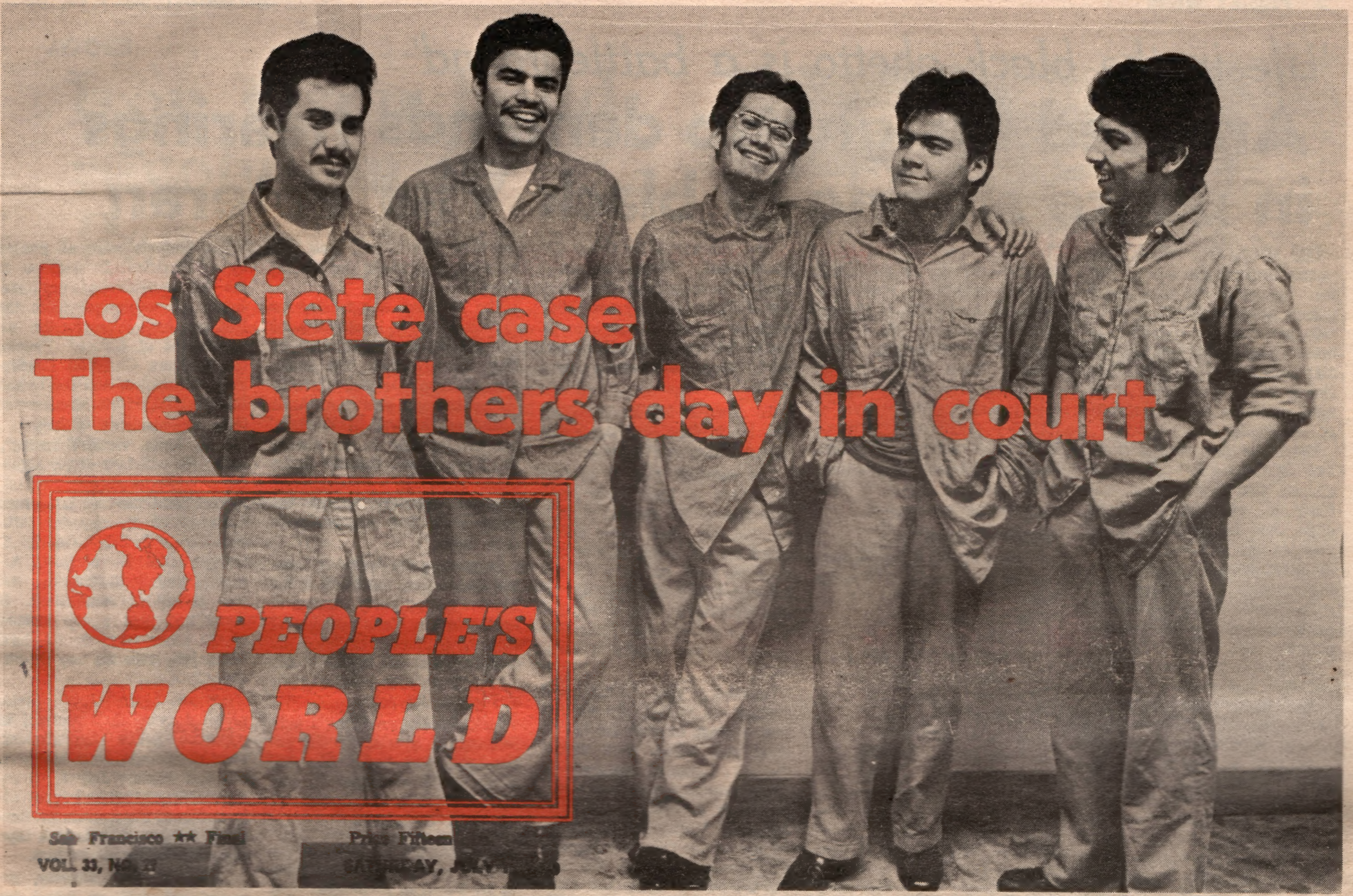

Los Siete case The brothers day in court

PEOPLE'S WORLD

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Douglas Wachter photo

If grape boycott holds it could be over soon

By SAM KUSHNER

DELANO — Farm workers union spokesmen here this week were calling for a step up in the boycott against non-union grapes as a new element entered the picture which could be the most significant to date in the years and years of efforts to organize California farm labor.

Observers here say the boycott is, perhaps the critical factor deciding what is to come of an apparent change in the public stance of the growers.

Non-union growers in the state, represented by the Western Employers' Council, seemed at midweek to have cut the ground from under Governor Ronald Reagan's proposal that the state conciliation service conduct representation elections in the fields — a proposition rejected flatly by the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

Peter J. Feick, president of the Employers' Council, said he had appealed to the National Catholic Bishops Committee on Farm Labor to bring the parties together for contract talks. Under his new proposal a vote by the workers would be in the balloting on contract ratification, he said.

Also, the growers have apparently dropped the Reagan proposal that the union and its boycott of table grapes during talks leading up to the balloting and the balloting itself. The Bishops Committee was also reportedly told that if it enters the picture the growers are willing to withdraw previous public acceptance of the Reagan proposal that the state conciliation service be the instrument used to mediate the dispute.

Meanwhile, having already achieved a series of dramatic victories this year, UFWOC is taking the necessary steps here in Delano to wrap up the organizing campaign that started here five years ago.

As of now the back of the anti-union resistance among the grape ranchers has been broken in three significant grape producing areas in the Southwest — Coachella Valley, Arvin-Lamont and much of the state of Arizona. The degree of success ranges from the more than 90% unionized in Coachella to the almost half the acreage of the growers of Arizona.

But the union and the growers surely recognize that the long struggle to unionize grape pickers will not begin to approach its final stage until ranchers in the Delano area — by far the biggest producers in California — come to terms with the union.

Delano grapes are due for picking at the end of July.

With the local showdown that close union officials here this week were busily negotiating contracts, tightening up the boycott, pushing the sale of union label grapes and organizing strikes.

Within the coming days it is likely that a mediation route will be found which will bring UFWOC and the Delano area grape ranchers to the same bargaining table. It could be the big test. It could climax the five year struggle which began here in September, 1965 when the growers in this area insisted the workers wanted no part of Chavez or his union and that their grape-growing fraternity would never agree to unionization.

Nothing has been heard recently from the firm which triggered the boycott several years ago. But Giumarra Vineyards, one of the largest grape ranches in the country, was the

(Continued on back page)

War over oil

Mideast policy revealed

By BOB KAUFMAN

SAN FRANCISCO — It became undoubtedly clear this week that heavy pressures are mounting in Israel for a sudden, massive ground assault across the Suez Canal, a repeat of the Six Day War attack on Egypt.

It's also pretty apparent now that while the United States may not buy the assault suggestion at this time, Washingon isn't looking for any peace settlement.

If the Israeli's do attack, their target won't really be the anti-aircraft missles they claim are manned by Soviet troops. Their main target will be to erase the possibility of progress toward a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

The danger of such an Israeli attack is very real. It was real from the moment on July 1, that President Nixon startled the world by declaring Soviet aid to Egypt represents a threat to the "balance of power" (read that as Israeli military superiority) in the Middle East and warned against of the possibility of "a collision of superpowers."

The Nixon Administration then built such a collision into its own policy, by declaring it was now the intention of the U. S. to "expel" the Soviets from Egypt and the entire Eastern Mediterranean area.

As the week progressed the initial harsh impact of Nixon's Phantom rattling was tempered by moderate statements by touring Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

Some papers speculated on a split in the Administration between Rogers and the hawk talk of top Presidential foreign policy advisor Henry Kissinger.

But whatever doubt there was over the direction of U.S. policy was cleared up Monday, when Newsweek magazine revealed Nixon had secretly ordered the Pentagon to rush eight F-4E Phantom jets and highly classified anti-radar equipment to Israel.

(Continued on back page)

It's the Los Siete case but cop is on trial

By JUAN LOPEZ

SAN FRANCISCO — "Mr. Witness . . . Do you know what a son of a bitch is?" Attorney Charles Garry asked. Police officer Paul McGoran answered in the affirmative as a reign of quiet tenseness prevailed over the whole courtroom.

Then, Garry, lead counsel in the case of Los Siete de la Raza, accused McGoran of calling Jose Rios (a defendant) a "son of a bitch," on May 1 of last year just before an incident that left a policeman, Joseph Brodnik, dead on a sidewalk.

As a result of the episode, the District Attorney's office has charged seven young Latins with the murder of the officer and with the attempted murder of his partner, McGoran.

The prosecution side of the story has it that the defendants, while under investigation for

(Continued on page 2)

'Life in the black ghetto is a battleground'

Aroused LA ghetto demands hearings in police slaying of black Viet veteran

LOS ANGELES — Black community organization against police repression in the ghetto gained momentum when about 350 persons, representing a broad range of political and social viewpoints, pledged at a church meeting to mobilize for mass action on the case of Jerry Lee Amie.

The Lewis Metropolitan Christian Methodist Episcopal Church, 4900 Western ave., was filled to overflowing Friday night, July 10, as speakers denounced the shooting death of the black combat veteran by policemen.

They called for open hearings, punishment of the officers responsible, and an end to LAPD "search and destroy" tactics in the black community.

Rev. Richard O. Bass, pastor of the Lewis CME Church, and master of ceremonies, set the tone of the meeting in his comment: "I want the authorities to know we don't like what happened the other night (June 20) when Amie was gunned down in front of his home with no warning in a hail of police gunfire. The young man who was killed represented what it is said is wanted in a citizen. It lets us know that none of us is safe."

Other speakers on the program: Roberto Elias of the Chicano Moratorium; Rev. H. H. Brookins; Southside Citizens Defense Committee chairwoman Clara Jones; Black Student Alliance chairman Omar Ex; Attorney Errol Gordon; Irving Sarnoff, Peace Action Council chairman; Mrs. Ferdia Harris, deputy field representative of LA City Councilman Billy G. Mills; Franklin Alexander, People's Tribunal spokesman; Viola and L. C. Amie, the victim's mother and brother.

VICTIM'S POEM

A poem by the slain Vietnam veteran was read by Patrice Neal:

Time is too slow
for those who wait
Too swift for those who fear
Too long for
those who grieve
Too short for
those who rejoice,
But for those who love,
Time is not.

The poem's author was inspected by funeral director Leroy Johnson III, who said to the audience: "In 10 years of mortuary work I have never seen such brutality . . . The press reported that Jerry Lee Amie was struck by 25 shots. Actually I stopped counting after 28, sickened by the fact of such inhumanity."

BSA representative Omar Ex commented, "Would the community have noticed this murder if Amie had only been shot once or twice? That kind of police killing is 'routine' and isn't even newsworthy any more."

To prevent further raids on the black populace, Omar Ex urged armed self defense.

The audience rose to its feet in silence as Mrs. Viola Amie approached the speaker's podium. Quietly, Mrs. Amie apologized for not being able to discuss the case, but as a witness before a Grand Jury hearing, begun Wednesday, July 8, and not yet completed, she could not legally reveal matters of testimony.

However, Mrs. Amie said "When we buried my son, it was a great comfort for me to know that others were watching . . . I wanted somebody to know what happened to my son, somebody to write, to tell what happened." After stating she intended to see the case through until justice is done, the victim's mothers asked the audience to "pray that we'll be able to get through, that we'll be able to stand up."

Rev. Bass was moved to reply "If black youth would look into their own homes, their own families, they would find heroes there."

The shooting was termed "a vicious murder, described as 'an unfortunate mistake,'" by Mrs. Clara James. The Southside Citizens' Defense Committee spokesman said that Amie "survived the war in Vietnam, but not the war in the ghetto. For I say to you that life in the black ghetto is a battleground, occupied territory, where the police shoot first and ask questions later."

Recounting the deaths of Leonard Deadwyler, members of the Black Panther party, dozens of deaths in the Watts uprising of 1965, Mrs. James reminded the audience that all inquests ended in "justifiable homicide" or verdicts for the police.

Mrs. James demanded a public hearing, a trial for the police, and that "cops who kill black people no longer be permitted to stalk the streets of the black community."

MASS MARCH TO D.A.

Three motions were introduced by Franklin Alexander: that the People's Tribunal be reconvened (originally formed in 1968 after the police killing of Gregory Clark), that 10,000 signatures protesting police brutality and calling for open hearings on the Amie case, be collected (3,000 have already been received), and that a mass march on District Attorney Evelyle Younger's offices be called for Wednesday, July 15, at 12:30, starting at the Hall of Justice, 211 Temple. There, a demand for an open public inquest was to be presented, and the demonstrators were to stay until a date was set.

The motions were all passed by acclamation. In addition to the before-mentioned organizations, representatives from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the Urban League pledged the resources of their organizations to help.

L. C. Amie, victim's brother, said "We will take 10,000 signatures on Wednesday to the D.A. Also, I want the four policemen (accused of the shooting, officers Gerald T. Dible, Gabriel S. Ortega, Otis E. Marlow, Arthur Vonahn) in custody, not just sitting at some desk. If Jerry had shot a cop instead of the other way around, he'd be in jail, with the key thrown away."

Charges against L. C. Amie, arrested twice last weekend in apparent police harrassment, were dismissed. Amie had been arrested Friday, July 3, on assault charges that had apparently not been filed, and for burglary Sunday, July 5, of a tape recorder belonging to him.

Clifford Fried, however, arrested with Amie on July 5, for "urging to riot," was slapped with two additional charges at his arraignment; interfereing with an officer and resisting arrest.

This week the county grand jury refused to hand down an indictment for the officers involved in the slaying.

On Wednesday an angry crowd gathered with the Amie family at the Hall of Justice where they sought to deliver petitions circulated in the community demanding charges be brought against the slain man's killers.

MRS. VIOLA AMIE, mother of slain vet. "I wanted somebody to know what happened to my son." Daughter Helen is at her side.

Rogue cop grilled by Garry in dramatic Los Siete trial

(Continued from Page One)

possible burglary, jumped and beat McGoran, grabbed his gun from under his sweater and with it shot and killed Brodnik. The actual shooting has been attributed to Gary Lescallett, another defendant.

But, Garry has a different story to tell.

He says McGoran, like most cops who occupy black and Latin communities, in this city and elsewhere, have contempt for the people living there and that his treatment of young people there had earned him the reputation of being brutal and abusive.

He, McGoran is trigger happy.

Garry charges McGoran was drunk and insulting on the morning of the shooting.

He contends the officer grabbed Lescallett and pounded his head against a pillar.

"And you kicked him in the balls, too," Garry said. "When you knocked him down, he stayed down. Next thing you knew, you had the gun in your hand, and you were waving it around, and you fired that gun, and killed Officer Brodnik."

The gun McGoran carried on that fateful day was the same one he had been using since 1966, an especially large 41 Magnum. The gun had been loaded with powerful bullets and the last chamber had a snub nose, high velocity bullet that could pierece the body of a car.

Under cross-examination by Garry, the officer first said he had never fired these bullets in the firing range. Upon closer scrutiny by the lawyer, he later admitted to having fired them elsewhere. But, when Garry asked him where or on whom he had used the bullets if not at the firing range, Assistant District Attorney Thomas Norman objected and Superior Court Judge Laurence Mana sustained his objection.

The judge was to sustain the D.A.'s objections quite often, and sometimes at key junctures in the cross-examination.

Things came to a head when Garry asked, "Did you get angry when he (Rios) said 'Fuck you'." (While under examination by the D.A. the officer had claimed Rios used the word and walked away from him.)

The judge ruled that counsel cannot seek to determine a witness' character traits during cross-examination.

Michael Kennedy, attorney for Danilo Melendez (another defendant), who had been relatively quiet during Garry's probing, then stood up and delivered an eloquent legal argument. Kennedy said the defense does not have the obligation to call witnesses to prove their clients' innocence; rather, the burden of proof lies on the prosecution.

He argued that McGoran has had a long history of brutal behavior with suspects, exemplified by his actions with Lescallett, and the defense is thus being denied the right to determine his conduct at work through his own testimony.

Garry, unabashed and unrelenting, persisted on drilling out more answers out of the prosecution's star witness. He asked, "Did you say anything to Jose Rios that caused him to say," he paused for the length of a breath and then added, " 'Fuck you'." The witness responded in the negative.

"Isn't it true sir," Garry then asked accusingly, "that you pick out the ethnic groups — brown, black, yellow, and red — and treat them in a special category in your line of work?"

He accused the policeman of making it common practice of calling third world people, "greasers, punks and mother fuckers."

To prove his point, Garry read from the transcript of the Dec. 26 hearing when McGoran stated he would treat everybody alike, "whether Latin, Negro, or Chinese," noticeably omitting to mention white people.

At no other time did Garry's previous contention that McGoran is a "psychological, psychopathic liar" appear to carry more weight than when the lawyer asked him if he had ever used the expression, "make like a rabbit."

The officer replied, "I can't recall ever using that expression, really?"

Garry picked up the transcript from the Dec. 26 hearing again and read McGoran's own testimony, "Yes, I believe I have" used the phrase to make like a rabbit. Then, in the transcript he added that he couldn't remember how many times he had used the term.

To top it all, when asked whether he had made those statements in December, McGoran replied, "No, I did not give those answers on that day. No, I did not answer the questions as such."

When Garry threatened to seek out the original transcripts, if necessary, to prove his point, the District Attorney conceded his witness had said what Garry read.

(Continued on page 9)

Union backs black woman fired at Cal

BERKELEY — American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, local 1695, the non-academic campus employes, demonstrated in front of the University of California Extension this week to protest what it called a "racist" firing of a campus employe.

Clara Johnson, black senior typist in the accounting office of the University Extension and the only black employe in the department, was fired on May 29, with two hours still to go in her six months probationary period.

Miss Johnson, the only black woman in the office for over three years, had received only favorable reports from her supervisor prior to the firing.

Gordon Zane, head of Extension Accounting, was asked whether racism might have been a factor in Johnson's firing and replied, "My wife's in the NAACP and I belong to an integrated church. My boy plays on an integrated baseball team. I had black employes as long ago as 1954. I had a Filipino here once and there were no problems."

AFSCME 1695 went to Miss Johnson's defense last month, and forced the University to rehire her in a temporary capacity at the Extensions Media Project, with the understanding that a permanent job would be forthcoming.

To date, she has been to 12 job interviews, but not one has resulted in a job.

In response to her firing, AFSCME is asking that some kind of action be taken against Zane.

In a letter to Chancellor Roger Heyns, AFSCME president Judith Shattuck wrote, "this is not an isolated incident. A shameful pattern of shoddy treatment of third world employes is emerging. We demand the University recognize that increased hiring of minorities has not done away with racist behavior and attitudes on the part of administrators and supervisors, and wish to make perfectly clear that this union is committed to the ending of such practices."

Chicano anti-war march set

OAKLAND — "We cannot expect self-determination for ourselves until we end the exploitative, war-producing machine entrenched in this nation." That is the statement of La Raza Unida Moratorium Committee which is putting those words into life with a demonstration against the war July 26.

The anti-war march and rally set in Oakland on the 17th anniversary of Cuban revolutionaries' attack on Moncada barracks is to "show our solidarity with our brothers in Southeast Asia."

It is also to build support and enthusiasm for a national Chicano moratorium that will take place in Los Angeles on Aug. 29.

Over 12,000 Spanish surnamed men have been killed in the Indochina war and Chicanos, Latinos and Puerto Ricans are organizing to stop more slaughter.

The Moratorium committee needs money and help. They're located at the Centro Legal de la Raza office, 3827 E. 14th st., Oakland, phone is 261-1167.

Honor paid Sylvia Kravetz

SAN FRANCISCO — A $100 contribution was received this week by the People's World as a contribution to "her favorite paper" in memory of Sylvia Kravetz, who died July 19.

The note which accompanied the donation was signed "All her friends" and described Mrs. Kravetz as "a staunch friend and supporter of the PW all her active life."

Farm Workers Leader
Cesar Chavez
leads a HUGE non-violent
PARADE and RALLY
in support of Printers on strike against
the San Rafael Independent-Journal
PROTEST USE OF PROFESSIONAL STRIKEBREAKERS
SCABS MUST GO!
Demand Negotiation, Mediation or Arbitration — NOW!
Support Boycott of Businesses Advertising in Scab I-J!
SATURDAY JULY 25
All unionists, young people are urged to attend

Sponsored by Labor Support Committee of Seven Bay Area Counties . . . representing AFL-CIO, Teamster and ILWU.

Assemble at 10 a.m. Parade starts 11 a.m. from Red Hill Ave. and Sir Francis Drake, San Anselmo. Parade will proceed through downtown San Rafael, past Mission San Rafael and the Independent-Journal to Albert Park for the MASS RALLY.

THE TRIBAL Dancers of Zambia, officially sponsored by the government of the Republic of Zambia, will make their first international tour with a stop in San Francisco Friday and Saturday, July 17 and 18 at Masonic Auditorium at 8:30 p.m. Tickets are still available.

What's happening

Free medical care at Mission clinic

SAN FRANCISCO — The Centro de Salud, a free medical clinic for Mission District residents, is open to serve the community Monday through Thursdays, 6:30 to 10:30 p.m.

The clinic is located at 2990-22nd st., phone is 285-3655. Call or come in if you need medical services. The staff speaks both English and Spanish.

Chicano country breakfast for PW

SAN FRANCISCO—A Chicano country style breakfast is being served Sunday, July 19, at 4059-26th st. from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. for the benefit of the People's World.

The menu includes jugo de guava (guava juice), chocolate Mexicano (Mexican chocolate), chorizo con huevos (Mexican sausage and eggs), Huevos rancheros (eggs in mild chili sauce) and enchiladas con huevos y queso (flat stacked enchiladas with cheese and eggs).

There will be recorded Mexican music and a donation is asked.

Venceremos Brigade needs money now

SAN FRANCISCO — A number of benefits for the Venceremos Brigade, which is planning to send another contingent to Cuba at the end of July, are planned in the Bay Area.

On Saturday, July 18, at the 23rd Avenue Community Center, 1239-23rd Avenue, Oakland, from 9 p.m. on, there is a dance with live music. Admission is $1 for singles, $1.50, couples.

Also on Saturday, July 18, at St. Peter's Church, 1249 Alabama st. in San Francisco, the Teatro Triste and bands will be featured. The evening goes from 8 p.m. to 12 a.m. Admission is 75 cents for singles, $1.25 for couples.

Volunteers for Dellums to meet

OAKLAND — A meeting of voter registrar volunteers from the recent successful Ron Dellums for Congress campaign is set for Saturday, July 18, at 10 a.m. at 5501 Shattuck avenue in Oakland.

The meeting is to organize and mobilize all former volunteers and any new ones to surpass the April voter registration figures.

The heavy registration of new voters was critical in giving the black Berkeley city councilman his victory in the primaries. This new voter drive is seen as key in getting Dellums elected in November. Refreshments will be served.

Newsreel films on U. S. imperialism

SAN FRANCISCO—San Francisco Newsreel, a group of racial film makers, is presenting the final films in a series dealing with domestic and international radical movements.

Friday, July 24, at 8:30 p.m. at Glide Church, Taylor and Ellis streets, Newsreel will present their program "Imperialism and the U.S. Army."

The program includes four films: "Army," "Palestine," "FALN," and "Nossa Terra."

There is a donation at the door. For more information on Newsreel, its films and program, write or phone S.F. Newsreel, 1232 Market st., Rm. 104, S.F., 94102, 621-6196.

Festival of the Sun is planned

SAUSALITO — The Sausalito Arts Assn. announced the 1970 Sausalito Arts Festival, scheduled for Sept. 5, 6, and 7 will be a "Festival of the Sun."

Arrangements for this year's festival are being handled by the Garden of Delights, a Sausalito based promotion company. Robert Ellison of the Garden said "This year we are going to concentrate on presenting the fullest spectrum of creative activities that has ever been held in the Arts Festival context."

The festival will include demonstrations of glassblowing, stained glass work, silk screening, light shows, ceramics, dancing, continuous children's workshops for parents with kids, as well as exhibits.

If you're interested in exhibit or workshop space, call Ellison at 332-4475 any week day.

Battle of Algiers at PW film benefit

BERKELEY — The "Battle of Algiers," the brilliant French film about the struggle of the Algerian people for freedom, will be shown Friday and Saturday, July 17, 18, at 7:30 and 10 p.m. at Washington school, Bancroft and McKinley streets.

The film showing is a benefit for the People's World and a $1 admission fee is asked. This [illegible] award winning movie about urban guerilla warfare as well as donate money to the people's paper.

A look at the new Cuba

SAN FRANCISCO — The Venceremos Brigade is presenting educational events about Cuba including a lecture and an art exhibit.

On Friday, July 17, at 7:30 p.m. at Glide Memorial Church, Taylor and Ellis streets, there will be a talk on "Health Care in Cuba." There is no admission, but a donation will be asked.

Works by three members of the Venceremos Brigade will be exhibited at the Galeria de la Raza, 425-14th st., beginning July 26. The gallery is open from 4 to 8 p.m. and admission is free.

The exhibit includes photos and drawings and is co-sponsored by the Neighborhood Arts Program of the S.F. Art Commission.

Pass This Paper On To A Friend

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Settlement averts strike by 25,000 warehousemen

Contract called mixed bag

By CONN HALLINAN

SAN FRANCISCO — Northern California warehousemen ended the possibility of a strike against employers and distributors last week, by voting four to one to accept a less than generous three year agreement covering the Northern California warehouse industry.

On July 9, the warehouse divisions of the Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters ratified a contract described by most observers as "a mixed bag."

The major issues at stake since the warehouse contract expired May 31, were wages, health and welfare, pensions, hours and overtime, and contract language.

Warehousemen had started off asking for a raise of $2 an hour over three years. This demand was eventually lowered to $1.50, but when the dust settled late last week, it was $1 an hour over three years. This means 40 cents this year, 30 cents in 1971, and 30 cents in 1972.

A cost of living escalator clause was agreed to by both parties, as well, providing for for every three tenths of one an addition of one cent per hour percent raise in the cost of living.

Payments will not start till June 1, 1971 and will end in May of 1973. The payments have an 8 cent "cap," which simply means that if the cost of living rises above 2.8%, no more than 8 cents per hour will be paid into wages.

National figures indicate that other unions with a similar eight cent ceilings used up their clause in either the first, or at best, the second quarter of the year.

Given the rapid rise in the cost of living, it is doubtful that the warehouse cost of living clause will be capable of maintaining wages at their present buying power.

In health and welfare, the unions made substantial gains. Employers contribution to health and welfare was jumped from $31 a month to $43 effective June, 1970, and an additional $3 per month in 1971.

HEALTH PLAN SAVED

Employers also agreed to maintain Kaiser Plan benefits at their present level, improve the dental plan, and to provide an effective prescription drug plan.

It is also possible now for casual workers permanently attached to the industry to qualify for health and welfare benefits after only 80 hours. This is a cut of 40 hours from the old system.

On pensions, like health and welfare, the unions chalked up significant victories.

Under the old contract, employers had contributed $4.25 a month for a maximum of 25 years, resulting in a maximum pension of $106.25. Under the new system, the employers will contribute $6.25 per month, and allow up to 35 years service.

In practical terms, this means that a member retiring with 25 years service will receive $156.25 pension a month, and will apply to those members already retired.

For those members retiring after June 1, 1970, with 35 years of service, pensions will rise to $218.75 a month.

The unions made little headway on the problem of overtime, and were unsuccessful in beating back the mandatory overtime clause in their old contract.

Warehousemen had also demanded an eight hour guarantee with double time for an employee called back after completing his regular shift. The union settled, however, for four hours guaranteed work at time and a half.

Further, on the negative side, there were little or no gains in either the chronic problem of sub-standard houses, or seniority rules.

The unions had demanded seniority be cut from 90 days to 60 days. This demand would have reduced by 30 days the time in which a worker could be dismissed without cause.

The failure of this demand is a serious setback for young workers, union activists, and black and Chicano warehousemen.

It is in this 90 day probation period, men in the warehouses say, that the bosses' anti-unionism and racism has the fewest number of checks on it.

WEAKNESS REMAINS

A victory on this demand would have cleared up what is presently a severe weakness in the union's hiring hall.

In the realm of sub-standard houses, once again, little was gained. These are warehouses that pay sub-standard wages, and are generally typified by sub-standard working conditions.

The contract showed a gain of approximately $1.45 an hour over three years, including wages and fringe benefits.

With cost of living skyrocketing, and inflation taking a bigger and bigger bite from workers paychecks, it remains a question what the contract will feel like to a warehouseman's wallet in three years.

FISH FIGHT for air, workers fight for jobs. Both are fighting industrial pollution in the Great Lakes. Pollution has wiped out the once prosperous fishing industry, causing much unemployment.

Sky Caps arrest airlines exec

SAN FRANCISCO — Big shots in this country never get prosecuted like the little guys do. That's the conclusion reached by a group of black unionists here. Last week it led to an attempt to arrest a corporation executive.

At 7:30 on the morning of July 10, Theodore Traylor, Edward Anderson and John Hatch met United Air Lines executive Ken Wardel on his way to work and made a citizen's arrest.

The three men are members of the all-black local of the International Brotherhood of Railway, Steamship and Air Line Clerks.

They charged Wardel with violation of a state labor code growing out of a dispute between the company and the union which arose in March.

COMPANY PLAN

In March the United Sky Caps learned of the plan the company had to stop drawing workers from the labor pool operated by the Allied Aviation Service, the company with which the union has a contract.

Then the company brought in others from throughout the country and took union members' jobs. Simultaneously, the men say, United introduced non-union conditions.

Some of the union members were retained by the company but the action of United had a serious effect on the local.

On a 30 day notice 20% of the 100 members found themselves totally or partially unemployed and an additional 15% were working under non-union conditions.

Since April the union says, United has refused to respond to the protests or honor the union in negotiating the issue of the loss of jobs.

UNIONISTS' CHARGE

The unionists charged that a violation of the labor code had occurred in both San Francisco and San Mateo counties.

United is the largest employer in San Mateo and Grossman said the assistant state labor commissioner in the area had made it clear to him that the going would be tough in a court there.

So the arrested executive was taken to San Francisco.

When the Sky Caps and Grossman appeared in Judge Hoff's courtroom, Robert Byrnes, an assistant district attorney here, went through a strange change from prosecutor to defense counsel.

Byrnes argued the arrest was illegal and a travesty beyond justice, that the arrest was made in the wrong county. He said he could not be compelled to prosecute United.

BOSS VS. WORKER

"Some kind of struggle is always going on between the big corporations and the little guy," said attorney Aubrey Grossman. "Sometimes its a strike and sometimes as in the amount they charge you for your gas or electricity or whether they sell you lousy material or sometimes as to whether the regulate pollutants or not," he explained.

"You usually find that when you're up against the gun in something like a criminal prosecution, the big guys always seem to control the judges, district attorneys, courts and so on. A little guy is more likely to be prosecuted and the big guy never. That's the general situation in this country."

"Within that context, then it is very important that a small group of black workers can manage, in effect, to put United Air Lines on trial. Even though it hasn't gone on trial yet and they're going to put on all the pressure to get it dismissed," the attorney said.

Byrnes kept insisting that Grossman had no right to speak.

Gean Gaskill, United's attorney threatened to press charges against the Sky Caps for "kidnapping and assault." He ended by declaring he would hold the charges in abeyance.

When Brynes made it absolutely clear that he would not prosecute, Grossman asked that he or another attorney be appointed to prosecute the case against United.

"In this case I am neither the prosecution nor representing the defendant," Grossman said. "But I asked to be appointed special prosecutor.

"I am entitled to have a voice because I am trying to keep this proceeding legal and constitutional," Grossman said, to keep the D.A. from dismissing the case simply because United Air Lines is involved."

"Someone has to speak up for the people since the D.A. and the defendant are in an alliance to do whatever United Air Lines wants."

On the LINE

ARTIFICIAL PEARLS from Richard Nixon; "I am opposed to pensions in any form, as it makes loafing more attractive than working" (1952).

* * *

Speaking of inflation, since the end of World War II, all consumer prices are up 71%, but this figure pales before the cost of health. Doctors' charges are up 107%, medical care prices up 125%. Room rates in hospitals are up 441%. Its cheaper to die.

* * *

ASSEMBLYMAN Ken Cory, a COPE-backed Orange County Democrat, stalled the anti-scab bill AB 559, by refusing to show up at the Assembly Labor Relations Committee to break a tie. The tie vote forced the bill back into committee. Assemblyman Cory says he would continue to boycott the vote unless "certain changes were made."

* * *

U.S. LABOR figures show that most of the new jobs in the labor market last year went to women and teenagers, rather than unemployed male workers. Men presently make up 3/5 of the total labor market, while women 20 years and older, hold 1/3 of the jobs. In the post-WW II period, women held only ¼ of the jobs. Figures also show, however, that over 1/3 of the rise in employment was in part time jobs (less than 35 hours a week).

In practical terms this means the rise in employment has not seen a parallel rise in wages or working conditions, as part time jobs are notoriously weak on both. Only a rise in exploitation.

Strike idlness in 1969 amounted to 42.A million man days, up .9 million from 1968. Strikes and lockouts totaled 5,700 and involved 2.5 million workers, 655 more than in 1968.

* * *

Consumer price index rose 0.4 in June, to a figure of 134.6. This is a rise of 34.6 points in the last 11 years. More ominous is the fact that all items have risen 6.2% from last year.

This means that while 128,000 workers will receive a cost of living increase based on clauses in their union contracts, some 43,300 workers will receive no cost of living benefits. They have already reached the ceiling of their cost of living packages negotiated last quarter.

* * *

LONGSHORE EMPLOYMENT in New York dropped from 24,182 in 1960, to 17,029 in 1969, a loss of 30%. The loss was due solely to the introduction of containers, as tonnage in the port during the same period went up 40%.

* * *

The proportions of minority group people in California apprentice training programs went up last year. The national figure for minority groups in such programs in 1969 was 7.7%, while California's figure was 16.8%. This is a jump of 3.4% from 1967.

Ethnic percentages were; Chicanos, 9.5%; black, 4.7%; Native American, 1.3%; others, 1.3%. Figures are still well below representation in the population.

—RINGO

Letter from London

Tories try 'union bashing'

By JOHN WILLIAMSON

LONDON — The newly elected Tory government has lost no time in putting into motion the attacks on the labor movement and the people that were indicated in their election manifesto "A Better Tomorrow."

It was clear in that document that trade unionists, council house tenants, comprehensive schools, immigrants and demonstrators would be the prime targets of a Tory government and the "Better Tomorrow" would be for the monopolists, bankers, landlords and the 'law and order' brigade.

The Queen's Speech (written by the Tory government) opening the new Parliament outlined the Tory immediate program. The newspaper headlines were all typified by the Evening Standard that day, when it wrote "Tories pledge: Union reform, tougher immigration control, commercial radio go-ahead, taxes will be cut."

"UNION REFORM"

"Union reform" is the euphemism for anti-trade union legislation, which is at the heart of the Tory policy. They are determined to do what the right wing Labor government tried and failed — only they propose to go even further if they can get away with it.

Based on their Election Manifesto which called for a strengthening of "responsible trade unions" and Mr. Heath's explanations during the campaign, the new legislation will undoubtedly propose to make settlements between employers and unions "legally binding contracts" enforceable by the courts; will establish a Registrar to keep a list of "responsible unions" after their rules and by-laws have been approved; and try to turn the clock back 100 years by making it legal for employers to take unions and strikers to court to get alleged damages due to a strike, if it occurs during the life of an agreement. A 'cooling-off' period before strikes can be called is another Tory threat.

No wonder the trade unions are aroused. Transport and Geneal Workers Union general secretary Jack Jones called the Queen's Speech an unappetizing mixture and declared "If they are going to rely on bringing the courts more into industrial relations they will create industrial strife."

At the conference of the three million strong Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions a proposal was unanimously adopted pledging total opposition to any anti-trade union legislation. Bob Wright, Amalgamated Engineering Federation representative, moving the resolution said last year's struggle against anti-strike laws would look like "a tea party compared to the conflict we will have with the Tories."

Unity is Strength"
branch 4

THE UNITY and strength of the British dock workers was to be put to the test July 14 in the first nationwide dock strike since 1926. Here dockers march in London May day last year.

In Parliament, the new Home Secretary, Reginald Maudling, outlined Tory legislation that would place all British Commonwealth citizens in the same category as aliens.

Work permits would only be granted for 12 months for areas where local labor is "not available"; application for permanent immigrant status for even this would require working for four years (renewal of work permits yearly) in approved employment; and no automatic right of entry for wives and children.

These requirements are aimed at the non-white Commonwealth citizens as Powellism continues its poisonous racialist propaganda.

Administrative directives have already been announced that rescinds the Labor government directive putting all secondary schools on a comprehensive (non-discriminatory) basis and now permits the reestablishment of the grammar school (selective snob schools with better conditions) system; permits the sale of local council houses (projects with cheaper rents); abolishes the Land Commission and promises restoration of arms shipments to South Africa.

The Tory "law and order" promise is already seen in the events in northern Ireland with the activization of the new Ulster Constabulary, the invasion of homes by the army, the es- [illegible] populations in the Catholic areas and the virtual kidnaping of Bernadette Devlin, newly elected Socialist MP.

COMMUNIST VIEW

While the Wilson leadership refuses to make an analysis of its election debacle, the Communist party executive committee held a special meeting devoted solely to that purpose.

In the lengthy report of General Secretary John Gollan to that meeting, the following are only a few of its major points:

"The election of the Tory government, with Powellism in the wings, is a political setback for the whole working class and progressive movement . . .

"The main reasons for Labor's defeat must be found in politics and not in arithmetic . . .

"The basic reason for this situation was the Wilson right wing policies of support for capitalism and attack on the unions, the much-vaunted balance of payments surplus being gained at the expense of living standards, rising prices, a low growth rate, unemployment and heavy taxation. All these facts were used by the Tories in their campaign . . .

"It was the Wilson right wing policy which lost Labor the election . . .

"Whatever the way the new Tory government goes about things, its main lines of attack are clear . . . (and) . . . at the same time the big monopolies will develop their working class and anti-democratic offensive . . .

"But we should also see the other side of the picture — the rising mass movement already evident under the Labor government, the move to the left

(Continued on Page 10)

. . . But British dockers bash back hard; general port strike called immediately

Thursday, July 9, British dock workers voted to go on the first general longshore strike in Britain since 1926. Bill Dunn, author of this analysis of the background of this first challenge to the anti-union policies of the new Tory government, is London industrial organizer of the British Communist party.

LONDON — Britain's dockers have never been the blue-eyed favorites of the employing class or governments in Britain.

They, in turn, harbor few illusions about the employers and governments. They have suffered unofficial strikes and lockouts that have run into months. Troops have been used by governments over industrial disputes in the docks.

Today Britain's dockers are facing more trials of strength with the employers and government.

The issues are:

1. National wage claim and the outright rejection by the employers bring the possibility of a national docks strike on wages.
2. Modernization and rationalization of the ports.
3. The effects on working conditions with increasing use of unregistered labor by firms doing dock work from container bases.
4. The future of the docks industry and the nationalization policy under this Tory government.

Thousands of millions of pounds of trade and investment and profit are at stake with the modernization programs which are taking place in all ports, preparing for the increasing container shipping trade.

The major shipping companies have quickly established themselves in this field and the ports' employers have been given the job to settle labor conditions and relations to enable the quickest turn-round of ships, because ships only make profit when carrying cargo on sea and not when standing in port.

The dockers' unions nationally are asking for a minimum wage for workers on day wage of $48 per week. The present basic wage is $26.40 per week and is the figure on which piecework earnings are based.

The employers' offer in no way meets the demands of the unions. Shipping owners have offered $48,000 to support an advertising campaign to put the employers' case to the public. The stage is being set for a major struggle with all the characteristic viciousness of the port employers and shipping tycoons.

The national wage claim is taking place however at a time when local productivity agreements are being formulated, discussed and voted upon.

PRODUCTIVITY

The employers want the local productivity negotiations to be concluded — they fear dockers will finally reject the present negotiations if national agreements make them appear less attractive.

The rates vary from $82.80 to $88.80 per week in London, an offer of $84 per week in Liverpool, up to $96 per week in Hull, in all cases requiring working some two or even three shifts.

In exchange the recent proposals of the Liverpool employers have called for method study, reduction of manning of the gangs; in Hull no further wage claims for 12 months, but in London the stevedores and dockers' unions have come to the conclusion that the present document for London is unsatisfactory and a mass meeting rejected the document, while a TGWU ballot found a majority of members supporting the document some three months ago.

The immediate reaction of Liverpool dockers who have made a much higher wage claim, plus six weeks holiday and earlier retirement age, is that the employers' offer is "just not on."

With the policy of the employers and the recent Labor government, of rationalization and modernization, many thousands of jobs in Britain's docks have been lost over recent years. But the growing concern of all dockers is to see dock work going into container bases which are being handled by non-registered dock labor and non-registered dock employers.

FUTURE

It was this concern for the future which brought about the unofficial stopage, called by the shop stewards, two weeks ago in all the major ports.

Dockers are aware that these container bases are being worked by non-registered labor and non-registered employers, doing work normally belonging to the docks. It was a crime for a Labor government while dangling the carrot of limited nationalization of the industry and pledging to maintain the Dock Labor Register, to sit at the same time on the Bristow Report on London Docks — which, while not fully satisfactory, would have brought some control to this growing danger affecting the jobs of dockers.

Few dockers will expect anything to their advantage from the Tory government.

LABOR

Throughout Britain, these past few months have seen the emergence of a National Shop Stewards' Movement, covering the majority of ports. It recently organized a one-day stoppage in the major ports over unregistered dock labor.

The shop stewards see more clearly than ever the need of a common policy for dockers throughout Britain by all unions and ports. Only on the basis of a national agreement should local agreements come into being.

The fight must be for:

100 per cent support for the national wage claim. All workers should act in solidarity with the dockers to stop the government threat to use troops to break their strike.

A wages system related to output.

The maintenance of the Dock Labor Registration Scheme.

Reduction of working hours.

The full nationalization of the ports.

Good & welfare

Rustin's oil slick

WE HAVE recently learned the sponsors of that New York Times advertisement in which leading black personalities call for the sending of more jet fighters to Israel are planning to place the same ad in black newspapers around the country. Which is a new cause for concern.

Placing the ad in the Times and simultaneously in the Washington Post cost a pretty penny. If the thing suddenly starts appearing in other papers around the country we can rest assured the signers aren't coughing up the bread and further, that the treasury of the sponsoring organization ain't covering it. The A. Phillip Randolph Institute ain't that rich.

No, there's a vast treasury somewhere and I think the ad itself offers some clue to who's in charge of the purse strings. I quote a portion of the ad verbatim: ". . . and it also implies that there is an inherent solidarity of nonwhite people. This notion should have been laid to rest not only by the tragic Nigerian civil war, but also the continuing brutal persecution of black Africans by the Sudanese government which, it must be emphasized, is militarily allied with and assisted by the Egyptian government."

IT IS NOT coincidence that this little bit of malicious propaganda slips in. The impression given is that the signers are acquainted with the situation in the Sudan. Are they? If they were they would never had endorsed that statement. There is no continuing brutal persecution of the black people in the Southern Sudan. In fact, the oppression that was meted out to the people there was ended precisely at the time of, and because of, the coming to power in Khartoum of the government that is now allied with

The fact is forces outside the Sudan began to promote a civil war in the Southern Sudan shortly after a progressive government came to power in the country which as one of its first acts pledged to end the oppression in the South and unify the country.

THE OBJECTIVE of this interference was not to render assistance to the poor blacks of Southern Sudan. The aim is to topple or weaken the new government in Khartoum. Involved in this effort are many of the same people and organizations that put up the millions to build the "save Biafra" campaign. And this time, as in Nigeria, Israel is rendering active military assistance to rebels.

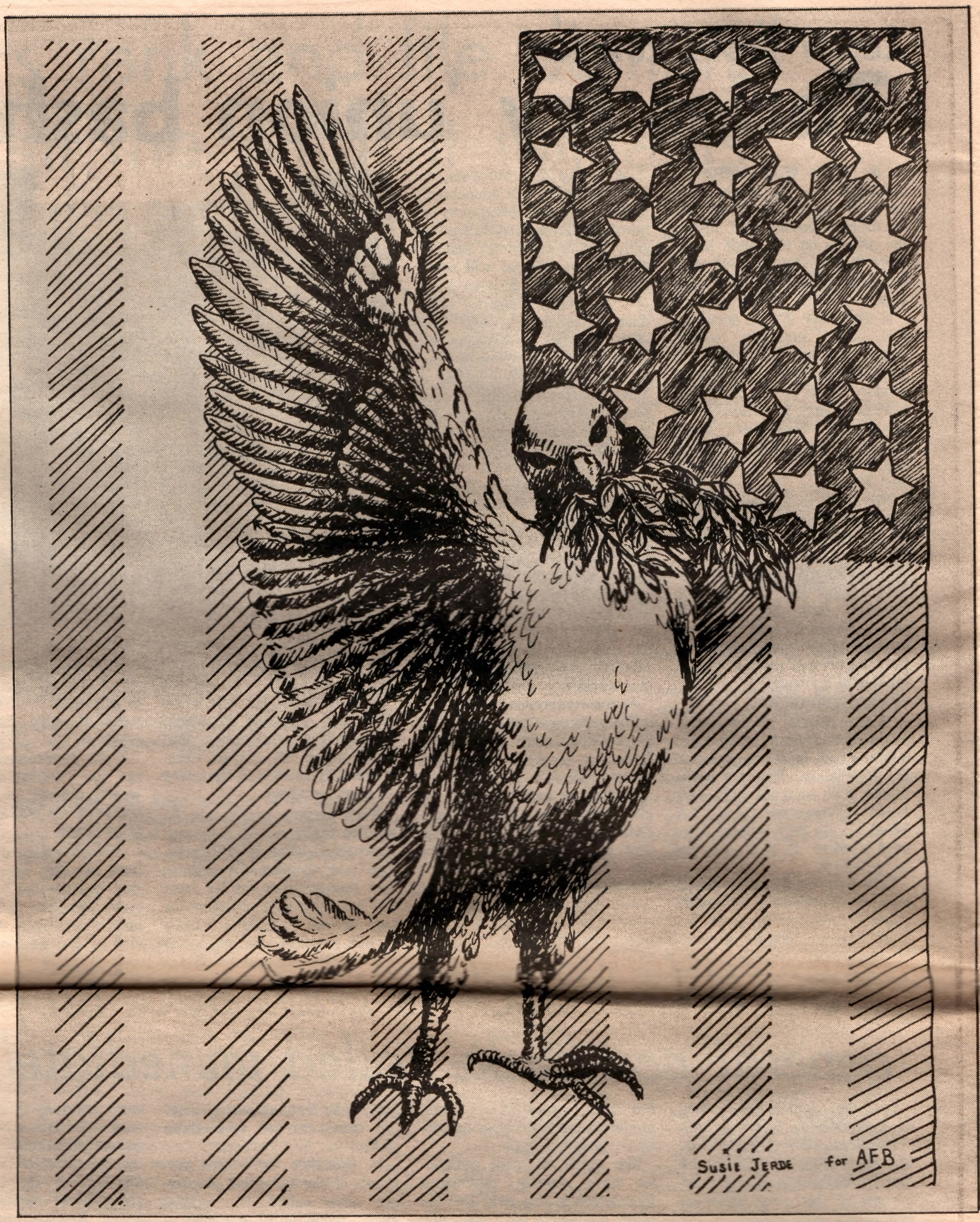
What are the people who put up the bread for these campaigns really after? Why do they do it. Part of the answer can be found in three letters: OIL.

They are not interested in saving poor little Israel anymore than they were interested in poor little Biafra. The strategy of those who wish to hang onto the oil concessions and exploit the oil riches of the Middle East and Africa just coincides with the policies of Tel Aviv. That policy is simple: weaken or destroy the progressive anti-capitalist govrnments in the area while at the same time encourraging those regimes which seek to keep the area divided into small, weak feudal feifs, ruled by reactionary sheiks.

Following the Sudan government change a new anti-imperialist alliance was formed involving the United Arab Republic, Libya and the Sudan. It is the wreckage of that alliance that is being plotted and hatched by the oil companies and the intelligence agencies — or factions of intelligence agencies (they have factions) — of the western powers.

BIAFRA, the Sudan and more jet fighters for Israel; all these acts are part of the same performance and before anyone gets lured onto the stage they ought to stop and consider the evidence that the promoters of these efforts have a distinct smell of petroleum on their hands.

—CARL BLOICE



As a regular feature, the GI newspaper A Four-year Bummer (published by and for airmen at Chanute Air Base in Illinois) prints, full size, "locker posters" to be used appropriately at bases. This is poster number six.

Open letter to longshoremen and other workers in the U.S.

The following communication has been received here from a member of the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam to the Paris peace talks. We hereby forward the communication to our readers and invite comment.

To the West Coast longshoremen and workers in the United States.

Dear Friends:

From distant Vietnam, we do not know much about you, except some goods of excellent quality made in the U. S. and, unfortunately, also weapons, bombs, shells and instruments of torture have been sent to Vietnam.

Once I admired a very ingenious incubator of high precision in a maternity house in Paris. As a mother I was moved to think of the talent and advanced technique of the engineers and workers who have made that apparatus. But I cannot help wondering why the U. S. workers who have produced such admirable engines to rescue their babies, also make napalm to burn our children.

Returning home after work, and hugging and fondling their own children, do the American workers think that the U. S. government uses the product of their labors to kill or disable many Vietnamese children and babies who are like their own?

Why to kill them with bombs?

The U S. government says it is to defend Vietnam freedom.

We are convinced that no honest people in the world, including American friends, would believe that the U. S. government has been defending Vietnam freedom by burning the homes, killing the wives and children of the Vietnamese.

We are also confident that the American people will protest more and more strongly and do not let their sons, property, science and technology be used to kill other people.

But now as the American people vigorously demand an end to massacres by American GIs in South Vietnam and that their boys be repatriated, Mr. Nixon tries to tranquilize you and make you believe that he endeavors to end the war.

He makes a fuss about the withdrawal of insignificant American troops, but actually continues and intensifies the war under the so called policy of Vietnamization of the war (i.e., to pursue it in another form) with more than 450,000 U. S. troops, 60,000 satel troops and 900,000 puppet troo

Now he not only is unwill to stop the war in South V nam, but moreover intensi air bombing and increases erations to invade Laos, sta a coup d'etat in Cambodia.

These acts of war exten of the U. S. turn Laos and C bodia into other Vietnams seriously threaten peace security in Southeast Asia the world.

We appeal to you to cont ute to the cessation of the V nam war, the innumerable fering of the South Vietnam women and children.

Not a penny to the war!

Not a bullet to be sent Vietnam!

The women and people South Vietnam want nothing

(Continued on page 10)

WORLD MAGAZINE

July 18, 1970

An excerpt from a new book by Wilfred Burchett on Cambodia. (Left: the author with Prince Sihanouk.) Page 12

A black judge on racism in court — Page 10

NIXO
DOCTRI
KILL KI
KILL

Culture in the Philippine youth movement—Page 5

26 TRACK 25
LET THE PUBLIC BE DAMNED! SERVED!
UNFARE TO COMMUTERS!
WE'LL PAY FOR SERVICE: NOT NEGLECT!

Penn-Central and government giveaways—Page 3

A new road for labor—Page 2

Kenneth Yablonski

Panel on problems of women convened on grass, was presided over by Agnes Willis, seated on chair, shop steward of Local 341, Intl. Union of Electrical Workers.

Jesse Jackson

Labor has the power

By MARGRIT PITTMAN

Specialists on the problems of working people from all over the country gathered in Chicago last month to "change the course of the labor movement," as Charles Hayes, international vice-president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters of America, told the gathering.

They had come from fields and offices, shops and schools, mills and mines, factories and building sites. Their credentials were much like those of the two keynote speakers, Will Parry, secretary-treasurer of the Northern Washington and Alaska District Council of the Pulp and Paper Workers of America, who introduced himself by saying, "I spent eight hours yesterday in a hot factory in Seattle making corrugated boxes," or Ola Kennedy, a black woman and secretary-treasurer of the National Ad Hoc Committee of Concerned Steel Workers, whose days are spent at a machine.

Workers from 25 states and the District of Columbia attended the National Rank and File Action Conference (June 27-28) — 556 delegates and just over 300 observers and visitors from 29 occupations and union groups, from rank-and-file groups, black caucuses, women's caucuses.

Their road to Chicago not merely spread from Seattle to New Haven, from Alabama to Milwaukee. The Chicago gathering, on that warm summer weekend had its roots in the strike of the Delano farm workers and the fight of the mine workers against the black lung disease, in the struggles of black caucuses for black representation in union leadership and upgrading of black workers to share in the better jobs.

There were those rank and file movements most concerned with improving safety on the job and caucuses of women workers seeking equal job opportunities, child care facilities and solutions to the many indignities they are subjected to.

The need for the conference was rooted in the surge of wildcat strikes during recent years, "when people put dignity before the sanctity of the contract," as Parry put it. It grew from the fight against "right to work" legislation, for the membership's right to vote on union contracts, against speed up and unsafe working conditions.

It grew from the desire for peace and the groundswell of disgust with the pro-Nixn policies imposed on the 13 million AFL-CIO members by their President George Meany. There were cheers and applause when William Tate, vice-president of the Distributive Workers of America, delegated to the Chicago meet by a conference of peace activists held simultaneously in Milwaukee, called for coalition between labor and the peace movement to end the war.

●

There were other signs that this movement would help labor to end its isolation from other great upsurges in America. Jesse Jackson of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference was warmly greeted, as was Mayor-elect Kenneth A. Gibson of Newark, both praising the conference's resolve to change the path of the labor movement.

The growing unemployment and inflation added special urgency to efforts to "rejuvenate" the labor movement, to "get a new start," as conference co-chairman Rayfield Mooty of the Ad Hoc Committee of Concerned Steel Workers had said.

These were the reasons they came to Chicago. Their task was to define the common road ahead, the joint endeavors of mine workers, teachers, auto workers, dressmakers, longshoremen, journalists, welfare workers and typographers.

They had to pin-point areas of struggle that would direct their unions' fire against employers and government; while overcoming bureaucratic and backward union practices.

To accomplish this task; they met in panels to discuss basic issues, in union and trade caucuses to exchange experiences; in state or area groups to pool resources and, finally, in plenary session to mould their movement's future.

The panel discussions dealt with five major areas of concern.

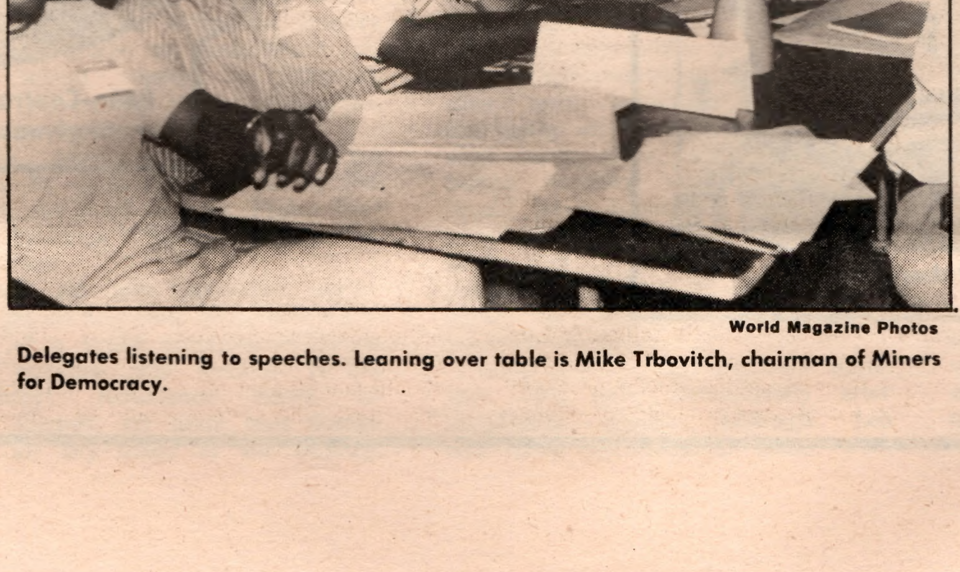
- How to defend trade union and rank-and file rights.
- How to combat racism and advance the rights of black and minority group workers.
- How to advance the rights of women workers'
- How to advance the rights of working youth.
- How to advance peace and labor political action.

Discussions were heated, baring the diversity of concerns and divergences of views about the meeting's goals.

There were some who opted for the conference to go on record in support of the immediate organization of a labor party. They expressed, in various ways, the view that progress cannot be made within the labor movement, but has to be made through rival organizations.

But the majority did not share this view. The statement of purposes adopted by the majority of the delegates said "we are unalterably opposed to the anarchistic idea of being against all leadership as a matter of principle . . .Our movement adds a new dimension to labor which strengthens the hand of every labor leader who consistently stands with the rank and file . . ."

While agreement could not always be reached on details of a program on the panels, the plenary session expressed the overwhelming wishes of the participants. The delegates—for whom the voting rights were reserved—adopted a statement of purpose stating that "we are a movement in the labor movement. We exist to help build, strengthen and unify it to help defend it from attacks by the Nixon administration and big business; to help democratize the trade unions through the elimination of racism in all forms and by supporting maximum control over the affairs of the unions by the membership."



World Magazine Photos

Delegates listening to speeches. Leaning over table is Mike Trbovitch, chairman of Miners for Democracy.

The statement also condemns "dual unionism or anything that divides labor."

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An outline of the work ahead was sketched in the reports and those resolutions adopted. A structure for the ongoing movement was determined. The National Coordinating Committee for Trade Union Action and Democracy was set up—to consist of 115 to 120 people from all areas. Its work is to be supplemented by regional committees and the day-to-day work carried out by a small executive board, elected by the coordinating committee.

The National Coordinating Committee was charged with drawing up a Labor Bill of Rights and with sending an open letter to all local and international unions calling for action on such issues as the right to strike for all workers, the right of the membership to vote on contracts, freedom from compulsory arbitration and the struggle against "attempts to weaken our unity through racist division of black and white workers."

The coordinating committee was charged by the conference with refinement of many of the resolutions and panel reports that the conference did not have time to act on. It was a consensus of the delegates that Labor Day actions should be stimulated everywhere, that support should be given to the Genocide Petition to the United Nations, and that a strong defense be mounted against the attacks on the labor movement. In this spirit, the conference adopted a motion by the teamsters demanding that imprisoned teamster leader Jimmy Hoffa be freed and a resolution in support of the United Automobile Workers' demands in their upcoming contract negotiations.

The question was raised why the auto workers should be singled out for such support. The answer given was that this contract, to be negotiated in August, which covers more workers in basic industry than any other, would affect all subsequent negotiations with industry.

As the delegates left the conference, their work had just begun. Report-back meetings were to be organized in every union possible and every locality. Local action was to be taken in the framework of the overall program. "There can be no revitalization of the trade unions without the maximum involvement of the membership," the statement of purposes says. "Organized labor cannot decisively defeat the corporation anti-labor offensive without bringing the power of its million-fold membership into motion . . ."

Or, as Ola Kennedy had said in her eloquent keynote address: "We may not have the money, but let us realize that we have the power."

GRAVY TRAINS

F-111s

By VICTOR PERLO

The Penn Central is the largest transportation company in the country. And the worst. It follows a public-be-damned policy when it comes to service, but a public-pay-up policy when it gets in trouble. The railroad really is bankrupt. Following a $122 million loss in 1969, it lacks cash to pay its bills, banks refuse additional loans, buyers turned down a new bond offering despite an 11½% interest rate.

The Penn Central is, to an exceptional degree, even for a big corporation, the property of the Wall Street financial establishment. There are thirteen interlocking directors with big banks. Morgan Guaranty holds 7.2% of the stock, Chase Manhattan, 5.6%. The Morgans traditionally controlled the New York Central Railroad; Nelson Rockefeller married into the Pennsylvania Railroad. That marriage went on the rocks. Now the Morgans and the Rockefellers are married in the Penn Central—and that marriage has gone on the rocks.

The bank owners acted urgently to save their investment. They fired their high-priced front-man managers and took personal charge. And then they went into a huddle with their pals in the Pentagon and the White House. The solution: a Nixon-backed Pentagon offer to guarantee $200 million in bank loans to the railroad.

Meanwhile, the Administration prepared legislation giving the Transportation Department authority to lend $750 million to the Penn Central and at least another half dozen lines on the brink of bankruptcy. Airlines would also like to get in on it. This effort backfired. Under exceptional Congressional attack from Representative Patman and Senator Proxmire, the Administration had to cancel the obviously illegal plan for a Pentagon bailout lest Congress slash Pentagon appropriations even more deeply.

Within 48 hours the railroad filed a certificate of bankruptcy, an event bound to deepen the already serious economic crisis. But even then the Administration didn't stop trying to bail out the railroad. Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe pressed harder than ever for the $750 million giveaway. And the Association of American Railroads demanded a giveaway program of no less than a billion dollars a year—minimum!

The aim—to maintain the railroads as a source of gravy for executives, of lush orders for connected equipment and materials suppliers, and of high interest payments to bankers and millionaires. All at the expense of the taxpayers. Workers will be fired for "economy." But bondholders' interest payments won't stop, and fares will be raised to passengers. Volpe blurted out the most important reason of all—to avoid nationalization of the country's railroad system, the only reasonable, modern way to provide transportation service, even in a capitalist country.

Immediately after going into bankruptcy the railroad demanded a 20% rise in Philadelphia-area commutation fares and threatened to fire thousands of workers, while banks refused to cash their paychecks.

It is natural that Nixon turned to the Pentagon as chief payoff agent for his scheme to bail out his Penn Central pals. The Pentagon is the chief source of modern giveaways. Just one day after Nixon appealed for wage-price restraint, the government raised the charter rates for airlines carrying military cargo 13.5%.

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The munitions makers, which have doubled in sixes during the Vietnam War, are crying for help. The big prime contractors are in a financial jam. They have squeezed the orange dry and want more juice. Lockheed, one of the worst offenders in cost overruns—i.e., taking extra profits—is now demanding a $641 million grant from the Pentagon, and Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard demands that Congress cooperate.

Admiral Hyman Rickover, veteran gadfly of his fellow-brass, recently told a Congressional Committee how a company, sole supplier of a component for nuclear submarines, raised the price of its product 400% without any justification. He charged: "Some of my superiors are the greatest giveaway artists in the country."

The biggest giveaway yet this year took place early this month when $1.8 billion in B-1 bomber and engine contracts were awarded to North American and General Electric. All this is just for research, engineering and development. It is supposed to yield five prototype planes and two non-flying test vehicles—at a cost of over a quarter of a billion dollars per plane, plus inevitable so-called cost overruns.

The Defense Department put out publicity claiming a big revival in employment at North American, and implying relief for the mass unemployment plagueing the California aerospace industry. This is bunkum! Any major increase in employment will be years in the future, when and if the $1.8 billion preliminary contract is replaced with the $13 billion production package. Trade journal reporters found that employment at North American's Los Angeles facility, where the work will be done, will not increase at all this year. Ditto at Cincinnati, where GE makes the engines.

As with the General Dynamics' F-111, the contract went to the company with the worst proposals. But, as the Wall Street Journal put it, "Southern California in general and North American Rockwell in particular have been suffering from a shortage of new aerospace work, and it's believed political and economic factors played a major role in the decision."

The F-111 went to General Dynamics at Fort Worth because of the great influence of then Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson. And the B-1 goes to munitions makers at Nixon's original political base in Southern California, the core area of his extreme right-wing support, on which he increasingly relies. And despite North American's serious and even tragic failures on the Apollo program!

The B-1 bomber program, of dubious military pertinence in any case, at this stage consists of nothing but giveaways to the corporations. Of the $1.35 billion North American contract, $116 million is earmarked as profit. Of this profit figure, $25 million was immediately released. That is, North American was immediately paid $25 million in profits before it had done any work on the contract, and long before it plans to do anything significant. Similarly, of GE's $400 million contract, $30 million is earmarked for profits, of which $10 million was turned over immediately.

And then we have the expanding giveaways in the financial area. The Federal Government, through semi-governmental corporations, is advancing $5-$10 billion per year to the mortgage bankers to enable them to clean up at present super-high interest rates—for the construction of upper-middle income housing exclusively. And finally, we have the proposal to set up a guarantee fund of $1-$2 billion to bail out the stock exchange brokerage houses, which are falling one after another, and which are threatened with wholesale collapse, even among the major firms.

Why are so many corporations going bankrupt? This is the consequence of the accumulated financial excesses of the long wartime boom. More and more of the profits of industry were siphoned off into lush expense accounts, salaries and bonuses for executives, payouts to corporation lawyers and advertising agencies. As every company raced to expand, and to borrow to finance that expansion, the bankers increasingly skimmed off the cream of the profits in the interest bill, which has now reached $150 billion per year.

The boom ended, less money came in to corporate treasuries, just as bills for interest, advertising, expense accounts, etc., reached an all-time peak. That, in substance, is the basis for the financial panic.

The railroads—all of them—should be nationalized, converted into a single transportation system. The bankers should not be paid off for their watered securities. The system should be democratically operated—with maximum participation in management of representatives of railroad workers, commuters and other passengers. Of those who have a stake in smoothly run, serviceable railroads, and not in profits.

Aerospace plants should be nationalized and run to make civilian aircraft, space vehicles, low-cost housing, components, etc. Under government ownership, they can be operated full time and converted from military to civilian uses. Unlike the situation after earlier wars, today there are plenty of peaceful markets for the production capabilities of aerospace plants.

Of course, it would be necessary and desirable to get rid of the excessive corporate bureaucracy in both railroads and aerospace plants.

Government ownership, when that government is capitalist controlled, isn't necessarily good. But, generally, government ownership creates more favorable conditions for democratic struggles, for real gains for working people. Thus, the government-owned railroads of Western Europe give better and cheaper service than the privately owned railroads of the United States. American monopolies, stronger than those of Europe and with less of a radicalized working class to contend with, have especially resisted government ownership in any form. They are trying to eliminate what little bits of it do exist . . . as in the post office system and, potentially, even the school system.

But today there is a deeper and broader political opposition to monopoly capitalism than hitherto—more resistance to the military-industrial complex, —a general radicalization affecting millions of people. Hence it is possible to campaign seriously for an alternative to the giveaway program. The railroads must not be permitted to stop functioning. They must be stopped from functioning as sources of private loot, and made to function as providers of public service. Much the same applies to the aerospace companies, in addition to the need to change them from war to peace purposes.

LET THE PUBLIC BE DAMNED! SERVED!
UNFAIR TO COMMUTERS!
WE'LL PAY FOR SERVICE NOT NEGLECT!
Stands for "POOR COMMUTING"

United Press International

Commuters picket Penn Central service at Grand Central Station, New York

19th century pesthouse

"The only real solution for this place is to burn it down and start from scratch with an 800- to 1000-bed community hospital for the West Side."

By TED PEARSON

CHICAGO

Cook County Hospital is a "nineteenth century pesthouse," according to DePaul University sociologist, Pierre DeVise.

It is a huge complex of 22 outmoded buildings on the city's West Side, with one nurse per 60-bed ward, few telephones, and no nurse call system.

Built to house 1000 patients, its population is listed as 2,263, with patients lying in beds in the hallways for lack of a room.

"When it was founded," Dr. Harold Levine, Chief of Chest Medicine, and founder of the Valley Community Free Health Center, explained, "County Hospital was set up as a hospital for the medically indigent, the poor. As it developed, it changed to become one of the main props in a system of racial and social discrimination in health care in Chicago.

"Because the private hospitals all had quota systems, restricting the number of black and minority group patients they would admit, regardless of their ability to pay, County Hospital became what it is today — a hospital that attempts to serve most black and poor people from all over the city."

DeVise, in a report he prepared early this year for the Chicago Regional Hospital Study, confirms Dr. Levine's view. Fully half of all black hospital in-patients, two-thirds of all black out-patients, and three-fourths of all black emergency cases in Cook County, are at County Hospital. Seventy percent of them pay their bills in full, either from their own pockets, Medicaid or private insurance, proving that it is their race, not their poverty, that sends them to County. This gross imbalance exists in spite of the fact that County Hospital has only 5% of all hospital beds in the County.

Dr. Albert Rosanova, a surgery resident at the hospital, commented, "The only real solution for this place is to burn it down and start from scratch with an 800 to 1000-bed community hospital for the West Side."

Dr. Rosanova feels that such a community hospital could adequately serve the community if it were part of a system of free health clinics, similar to those set up by the Black Panthers, Young Lords, Mile Square Federation, and other community organizations.

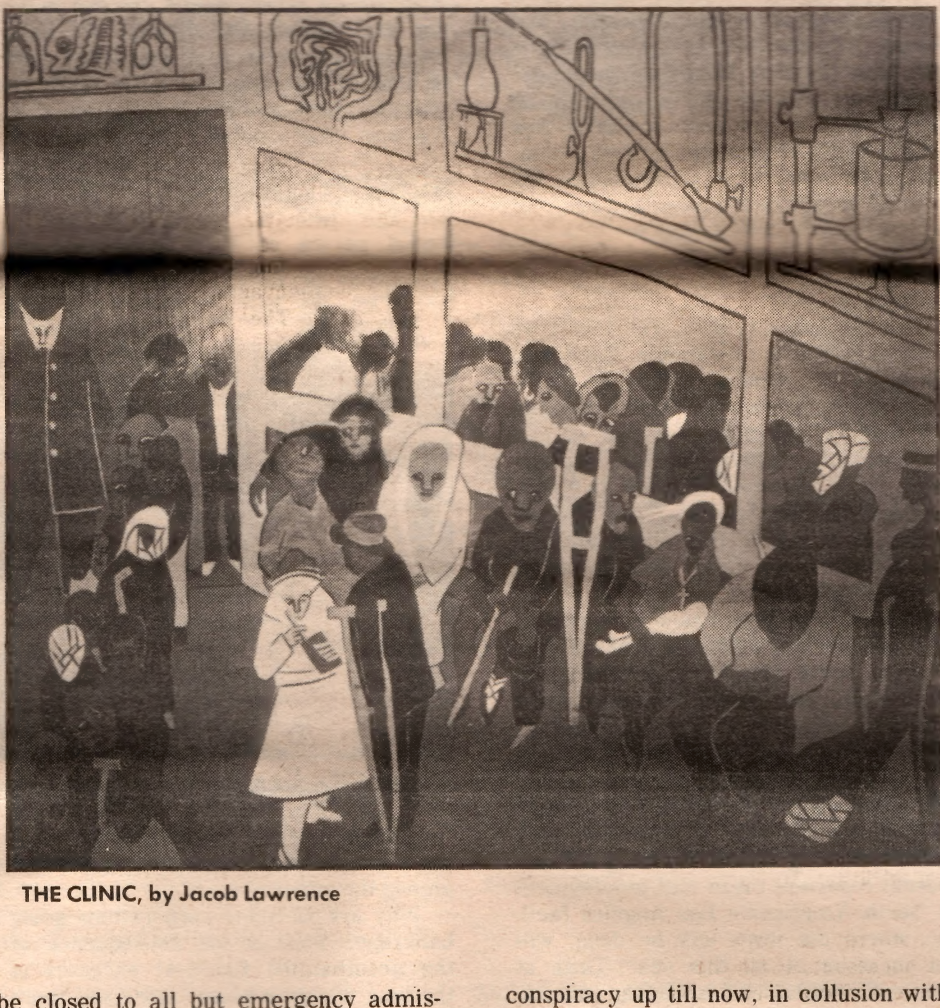
"Without such a system, we are just trying to patch up a patient after all the damage has been done," he said, shaking his head. "The four hours I may spend saving the life of one man in the operating room might have been spent reaching dozens in the community long before they needed surgery."

Dr. Rosanova is but one of many doctors, nurses, and other health workers at County Hospital who are fighting to make it a part of such a program. Residents are already working on a plan to rotate part-time through the free community health clinics.

The ability, and even the right, to do so, however, was only recently won by county health workers, after a militant struggle using tactics of the labor and freedom movements, with allies in the community. That struggle was fought to wrest control of the institution from the machine-dominated, patronage-oriented, Cook County Board of Commissioners, and turn it over to an independent nine-man governing commission that would be more responsive to the needs of the patients and the staff.

●

Such an independent governing commission was created last year by the legislature, but on Dec. 1, when it finally officially started functioning, it had already had its wings severely clipped by Cook County State's Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan. Hanrahan had ruled that the commission had little more than the power to merely implement every directive of the County Board. Several court tests went against the commission. Then, on Feb. 21, hospital director Dr. Robert Freeark announced, with the support of the commission and the hospital staff, that the doors of the hospital would be closed to all but emergency admissions.



THE CLINIC, by Jacob Lawrence

The hospital had "reached the breaking point," Dr. Freeark stated, and would remain closed until its population was reduced to a size the staff could adequately care for.

A storm of controversy ensued. George W. Dunne, County Board Chairman, demanded Freeark's resignation, an act he was later to regret.

The crisis could have been averted, Dr. Freeark said, if the commission had the power to run the hospital, and on April 25, after several more temporary closings, State Senator Harris Fawell introduced a bill in Springfield that would give it that power.

On May 15, as Sen. Fawell's bill was being kicked about in the legislature, Freeark submitted his resignation. Mass resignations of doctors and nurses followed. Dr. Rolph Gunner, chief of the division of medicine, reported that 22 out of 24 on his staff had resigned. Half the surgery team quit, as well as all of the anesthesia unit. Ron McCoy, president of the interns and residents association, threatened that they would all resign, as did the nurses association in a full page ad in the Chicago Sun Times.

The mass resignations produced the predictable outcry.

Stuart Ball, a member of the committee that had originally appointed the nine-man commission, threatened to file "criminal conspiracy" charges against the commission and the doctors. Dr. Levine responded to this charge at a stormy meeting: "I plead guilty to conspiracy, Mr. Ball, but not the one you have charged us with. We have been part of a conspiracy up till now, in collusion with you, and the private hospitals, to deny adequate health care to black and poor people, and now we are saying we refuse to be a part of that conspiracy any longer."

In order to allay fears in the community that the hospital staff's actions were aimed at the people, nurses and doctors went out with leaflets explaining their action.

Finally, some real motion towards a solution became discernible. The Legislature, under terrific pressure and with the grudging agreement of the County Board, passed the Fawell bill, giving the commission the power it sought. The resignations were immediately withdrawn.

Dr. Freeark returned to the hospital, not as its director, for Dr. Cyde Phillips, a black doctor appointed by the commission in his place has won the hospital's confidence, but as a surgeon on a voluntary basis.

The University of Illinois announced a plan to double enrollment at its medical school, and expressed interest in a close relationship with the hosital.

No one sees this victory as the end, however. Although the hospital remains essentially the same, doctors and nurses speak glowingly of what they believe are the real possibilities for struggle and for change.

"We don't even know for sure what we need," commented Peggy Stafford, vice-president of the nurses association. "We're just now in a position to really find out."

Dr. Levine was especially optimistic about the new possibilities opened up by the health workers' victory. "This gives us the chance to really try to develop a real community health program," he said. "Of course, this is just a beginning. The most exciting thing about these health centers, the most promising thing, is that they are the result of a very active concern on the part of the communities for health care. The few we have, however, are entirely inadequate. Perhaps only two or three, the Mile Square Center, the Valley Center, and the Martin Luther King Center, have enough personnel, medicine, equipment, or hospital background. The people in the communities are put in the position of having to either beg or demand help from the medical profession or institutions.

"We must have a plan of national health insurance, if not free for all, then at least free to the poor and on a pre-paid basis for those who can afford it. We need to vastly increase the number of doctors and other health workers, especially among black and minority peoples. Massive federal subsidies and scholarships are the only way this can be done. There should be a system of alternative service to the military, allowing students and health science graduates to do work in medically deprived communities.

"It has been proven that where we can bring health care to the people in the communities, rather than increasing hospital loads, it has decreased them, by finding the sick before they require hospitalization.

Unfortunately, at this moment the main focus of our society is on the war in Southeast Asia and the consequences of a giant military establishment. If the arms race and the war and the wasteful space programs could be ended, it would release the funds that could be used for these needed health care programs.

"The key to the success of any of these programs is community involvement. Unless such a program arises from the struggles of the community and is under community control, we may be in danger of going right back to the old problems. It has been the demands of the community, organized around the existing free health centers, that have compelled many of us to take another hard look at our responsibility to the people.

"With such continued struggle, it is possible that County Hospital may become the first real community hospital in the country."

Culture for Freedom

NIXO
DOCTRI
KILL!KI
KILL

By WILLIAM J. POMEROY

The upsurge, in the past two years, of protest movements on a mass scale in the Philippines has brought with it an outburst of popular cultural forms that have made Filipino demonstrations and marches among the most lively and effective in the world. Woven around anti-imperialist and anti-fascist themes, they have not only had a revolutionary effect on the population in regard to direct political action but are stimulating a rejection of neo-colonialist culture implanted by American imperialism.

Each of the main, diverse Filipino youth groups that have sprung up has its own cultural section that has seriously tackled the problem of overcoming the colonial mentality produced by succumbing unwittingly to a subtle imperialist culture. Leonor Magtolis, head of the Cultural Bureau of the Malayang Pagkakaisa ng Kabataang Pilipino (MPKP), or Free Union of Filipino Youth, which merges student, worker and peasant youth, has said:

"We are very concerned with the cultural aspects of the nationalist movement because we have noted that it is through cultural imperialism that imperialism and feudalism and their weapon, fascism, entrench themselves. It is one of their means—though perhaps not as visible as fascism, not as visible as political and economic control. It has a very insidious and subtle way of entrenching itself—through art, poetry and drama."

The MPKP has become well known in the Philippines for its emphasis on its own songs. "Sometimes an individual may write down the words of the songs we evolve, at times it may be the result of collaboration. Then it is referred to a group, to make changes—change a word here, change a line there. It is the same with the melody, which we try to match to political content.

"We no longer follow the usual custom of having a group of singers stand in front of an audience. As much as possible we aim for audience participation. We teach them our songs and also learn from them their own songs. We change the content of the songs in accordance with the conditions in different places and in accordance with the issues relevant to the people who live there. Sometimes we have many versions of one song. And of course we sing the old songs of the peasants, dating from the struggles of the 1930s and from the Huk liberation struggle; such songs can easily be picked up from any peasant worth his revolutionary history."

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Many songs were created for the campaign for the release of the Huk political prisoners. The committee in charge of this campaign developed special "political prisoner sing-out" meetings, and staged singing demonstrations outside the Department of Justice, the Supreme Court, and the prison compounds. This campaign succeeded in releasing many of the prisoners who had been confined for 20 years.

Another youth organization, the Samahang ng Demokratikong Kabataan (SDK), or League of Democratic Youth, also has a cultural committee, which states: "Culture has always served political ends, no matter how subtly concealed these ends may be. What we are witnessing and hearing in the streets today must be viewed as part of the effort to raise the political consciousness of the masses through means most immediately understandable. And, because the cultural media are largely controlled by those who benefit from the present order, the nationalist movement must create not only its own forms of expression, but also its own outlets."

One of these forms and outlets is a drama group that performs in the streets, the Kamanyang Players. Somewhat similar to the guerrilla theater in the United States, it has developed from the movement's own experiences. Formerly the student theater guild in the Philippine College of Commerce, it had endeavored to present plays with a social content in indoor theaters, but its members were disillusioned by the minimal reaction from the paid-ticket audience to which the theaters catered. Members of militant nationalist organizations approached them and asked: "Will you be agreeable to staging your plays in the streets? You have the right idea but you are not reaching the right people. There's a strike now at the San Miguel Brewery (American owned). How about performing for the union's pickets?" The Kamanyang Players did, and have since presented their work at many demonstrations and strike sites.

The Kamanyang group has been encouraged by these experiences to develop its own plays and skits, based on current issues. On January 30, army troops were brought into Manila to suppress demonstrations against police terror and opened fire on students along Mendiola Street that leads to the presidential palace of Malacanang, killing four and wounding many more. From this, the Kamanyang Players produced a play called **The Battle at Mendiola Bridge** for the next demonstration. It was a tremendous success. At present a new play, **Pakikibaka (Struggle)**, which integrates revolutionary songs with drama, is being presented for striking workers and for the new Philippine political phenomenon, the People's Congress, or parliament of the streets.

●

Last Easter five youth organizations from the working class district of Tondo in Manila developed a street play called **Ang Kalbaryo ni Juan de la Cruz** (The Calvary of Juan de la Cruz). The Philippines is a predominantly Catholic country, and Easter is featured by pageants of the crucifiction. In their play, the Tondo youth depicted the crucifiction of an ordinary Filipino (called Juan de la Cruz in the Philippines) by players dressed in army and police uniforms labelled "fascists." He says on the cross: "My country, my country, prosecute them for they know what they do."

Responding to charges in the conservative Philippine press that the new art forms are "vulgar," Mrs. Eleanor Rose Gomez-Palma has said: "I prefer being called vulgar rather than sophisticated. The word comes from the Latin **vulgus**, meaning people. We are of the people."

Miss Magtolis, of the MPKP, comments, in agreement: "I find it the height of vulgarity to be presenting nothing but romantic Italian operas and charming symphonies, considering the condition of our country. Is the culture of our people to be based on daydreams?"

A participant in the street plays has put it plainly:

"Those who criticize should examine, first of all, what they are trying to make the masses accept—a culture that will only lead to their continued enslavement in an unjust social order. Secondly, they should ask themselves by what aesthetics they are judging the new culture of the national democratic struggle. The aesthetics of the status quo? And thirdly, they should answer the question for whom, for whose interest, is the culture which they would like the people to accept, and for whom is the national democratic culture? Art and culture for whom and by whom?"

The new popular movements in the Philippines are determined that culture in their country should be of, by and for the Filipino people, and that it should not have its forms and content imposed from without by an American imperialism using it to sugar-coat the bitter pill of exploitation.

FREE THE PRISONERS

This is the text of a song, developed by a collective

Come all

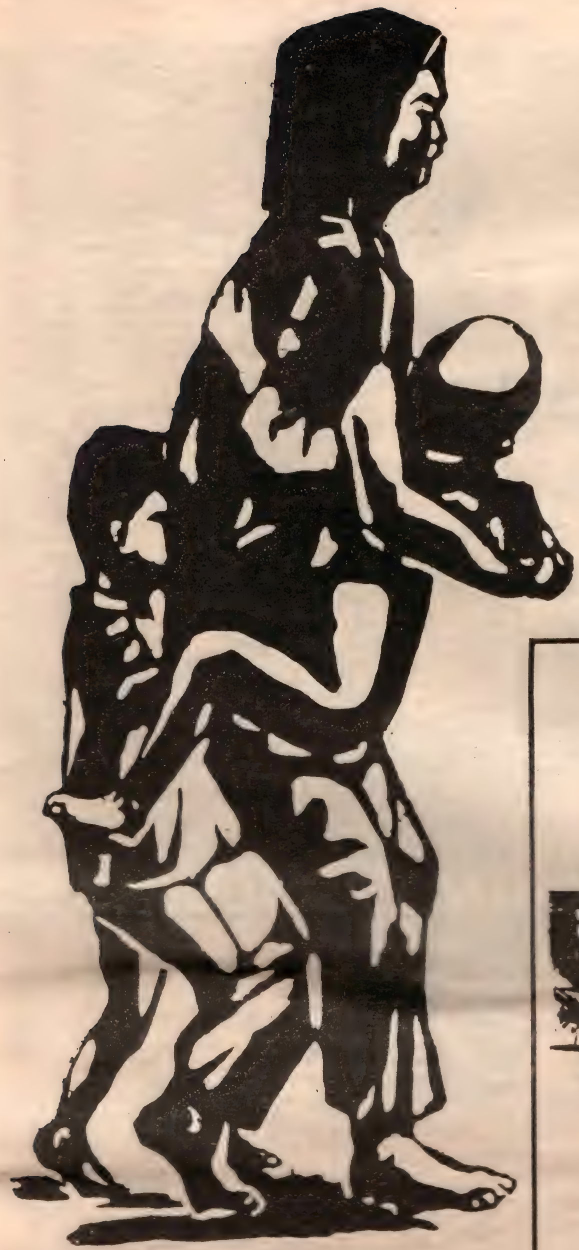
Let us insist
Let us protest
The fight for peace will never
    cease
For justice we will insist and
    repeat our call.

    Chorus:
Freedom, freedom, freedom
    for all
Justice, justice, justice and peace
Release, release, we still insist
Free the prisoners!

Too long!

Have our friends languished in
    jail
Too long!
Are they deprived of human rights
We'll fight!
And we will persist
Till they are released.

The hobby that spic



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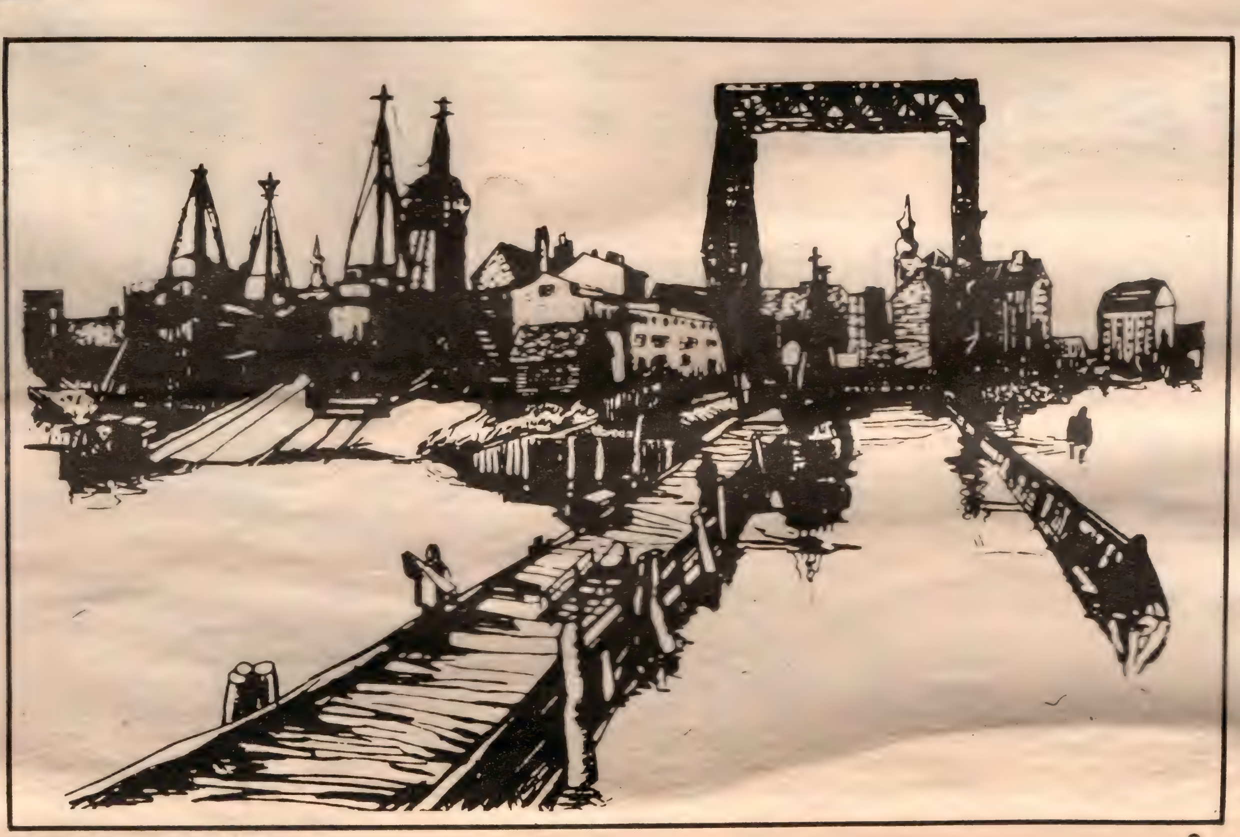

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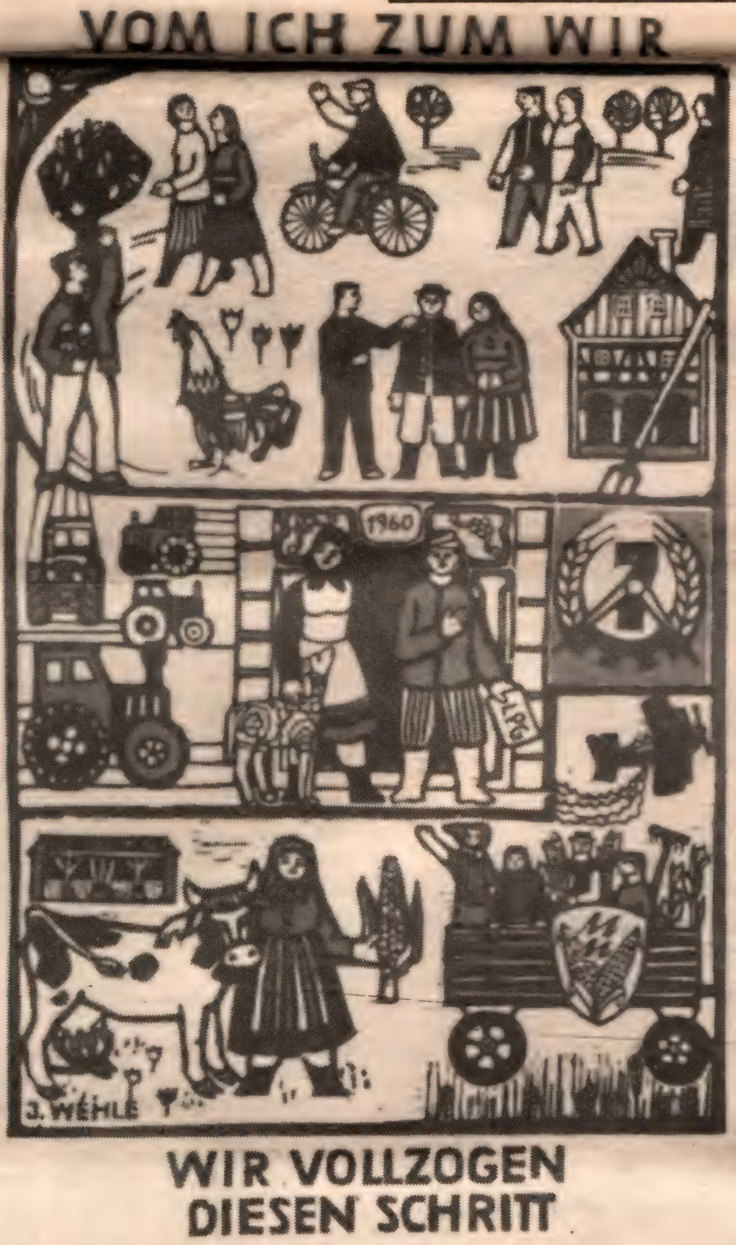

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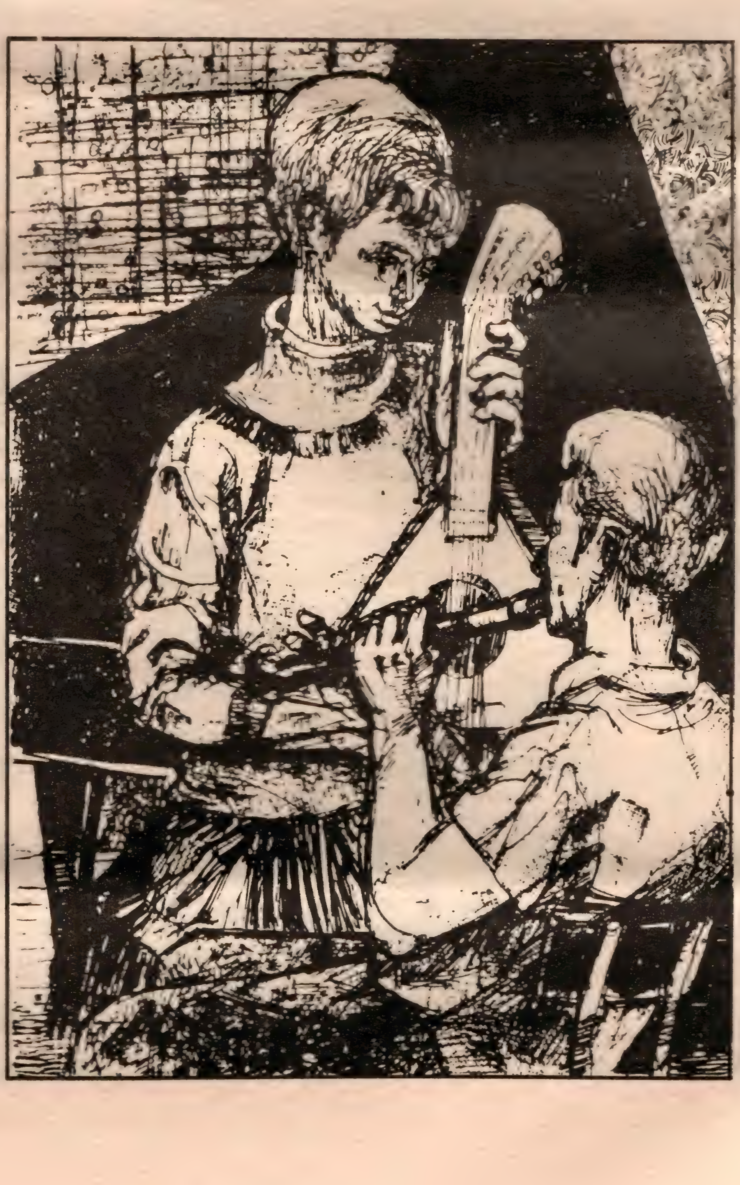
1. Walter Haake, teacher-Refugees, woodcut.
2. Wilfried Planke, engineer-Stralsund wharf, etching.
3. Ingebord Wehle, printing trades-From I to We, color woodcut.
4. Ekkehard Klewitz, cabinet maker-Musicians, pen drawing.



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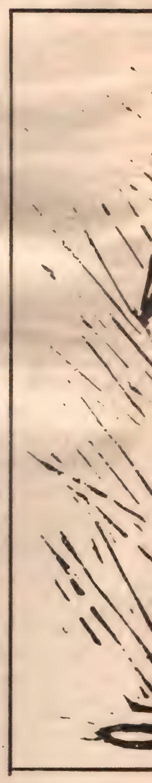

es their lives

y definition of "hobby" is "something that
do or study in his spare time; favorite pas-
." The pictures on his page are the result
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whose primary training is not concerned
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by professional artists and often organized
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epresent many walks of life. Among them
s group of the Apartment House Builders in
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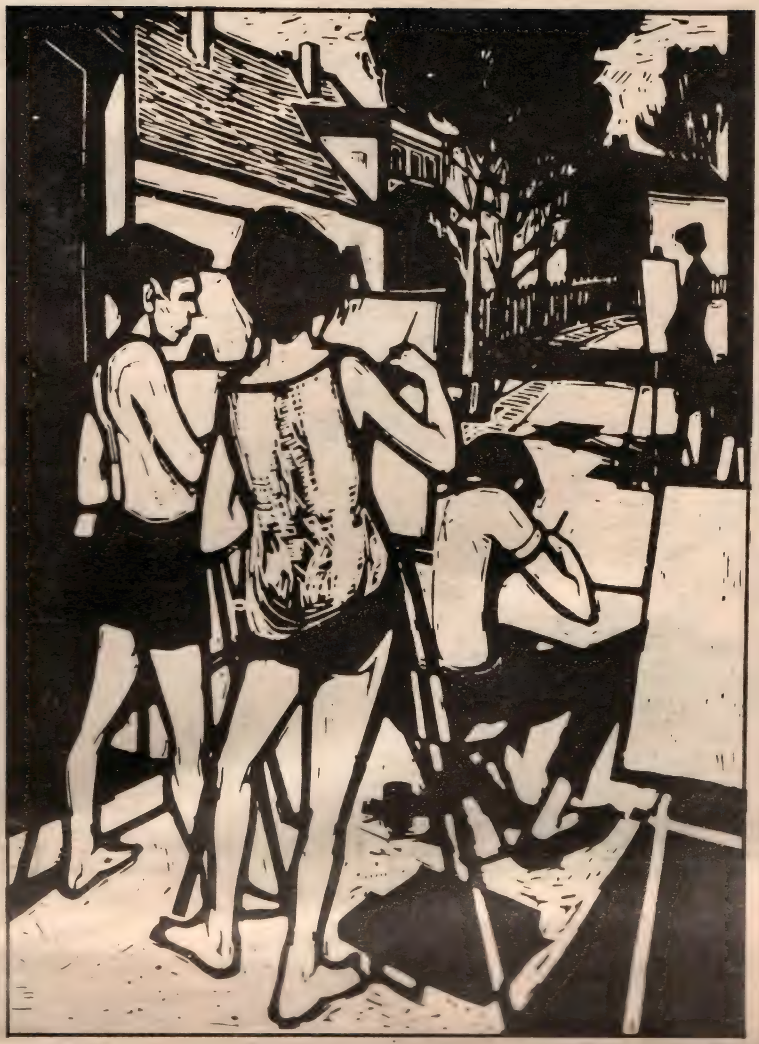

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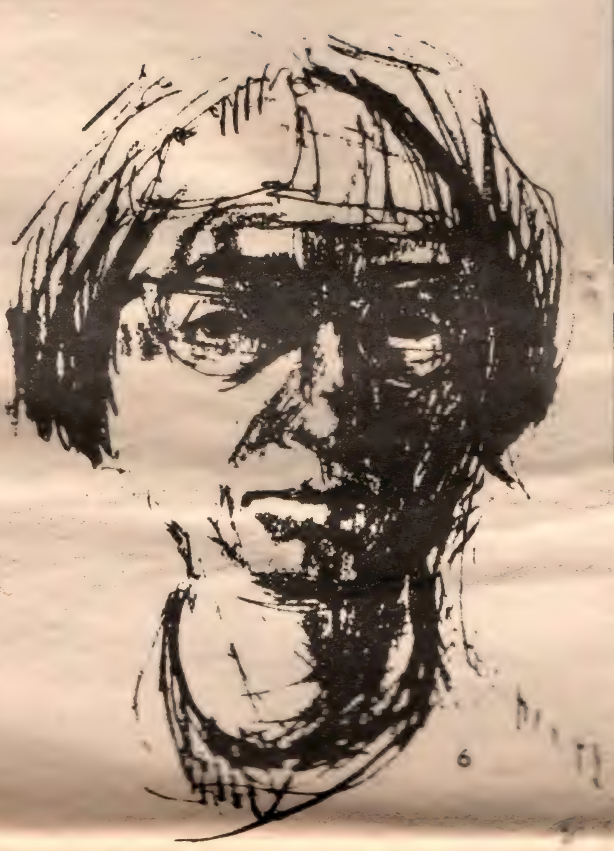

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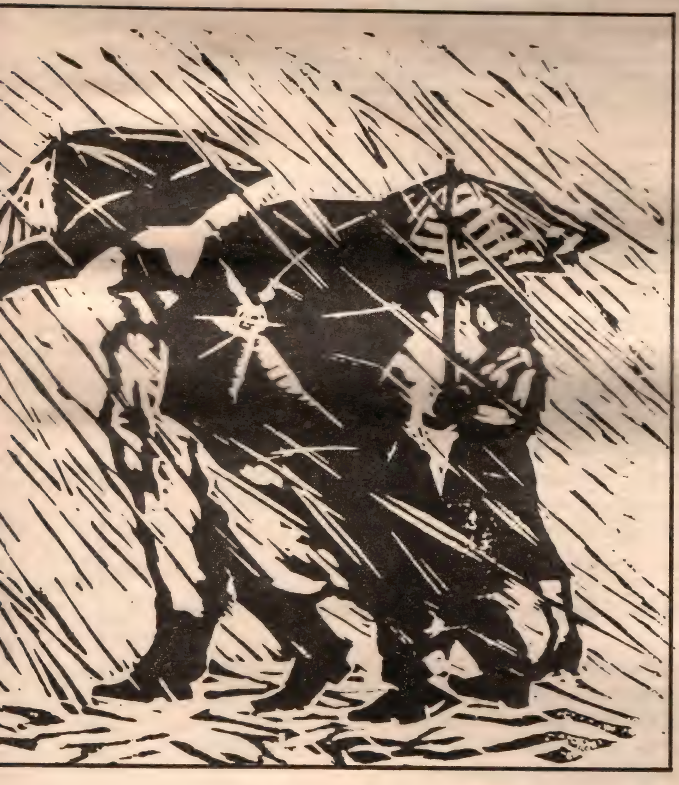
5. Lothar Kittelmann, mechanic-Rain, woodcut.
6. Erika Vetter, housewife-Selfportrait, chalk.
7. Wolfgang Hoelzel, draftsman-Art circle, linocut.
8. Manfred Butzmann, lithographer-Ice hockey, lithograph.
9. Peter Westphal, housepainter-Maike, linocut.



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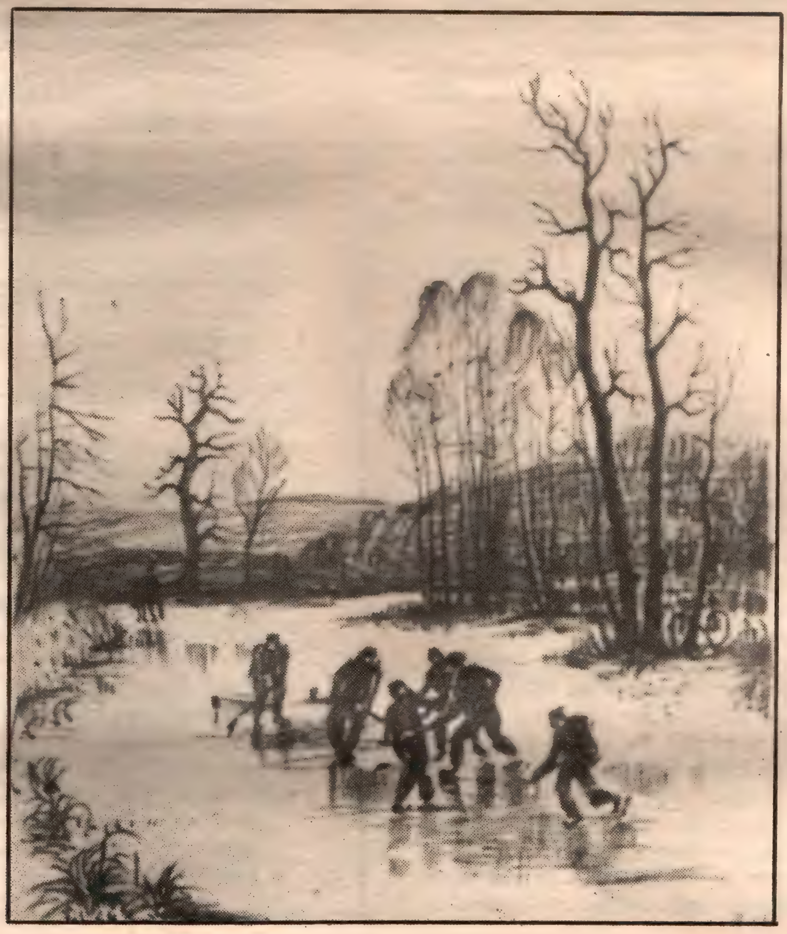

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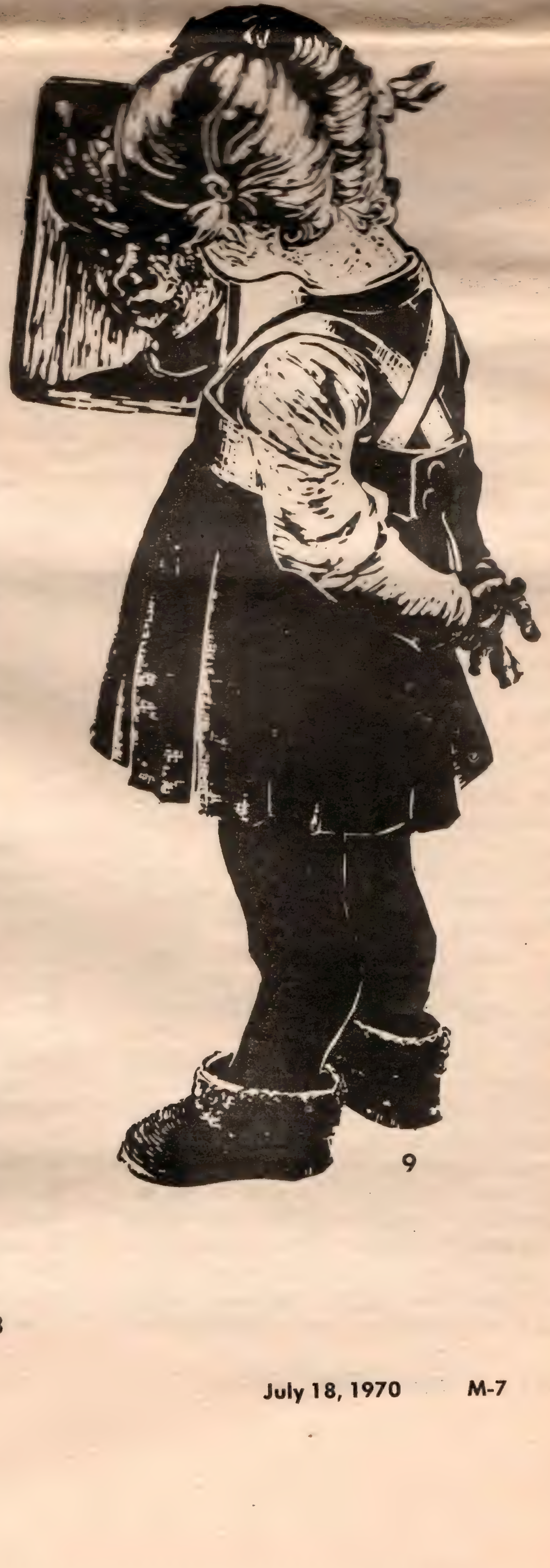

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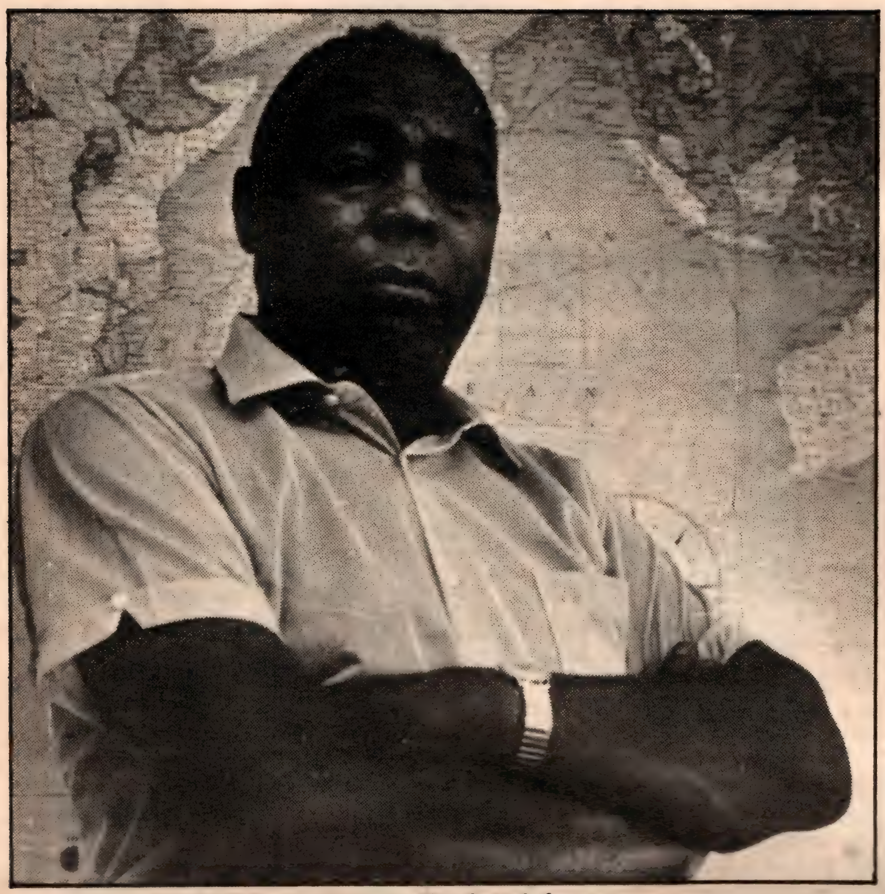

Claude Lightfoot

Black liberation "Made in America"

By WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

The Black Liberation Movement is and should be recognized not only as a pivotal point in all the struggles waged against American reaction on its internal front. It is part and parcel of the revolutionary struggles waged on a world scale against the imperialists of the United States and against neo-colonialists.

The situation could not be otherwise. The Black liberation struggle is being waged on the home front of the most aggressive rapacious and murderous imperialist clique in the world. It is a product of slavery and the determination of American capitalism to retain the racist concepts of the slave oligarchy after the military defeat of this bestial crew. Now in the monopoly stage of capitalism, as that outmoded system seeks desperately to maintain power, it intensifies racist terror and through racism seeks to continue the split between the progressive forces along the color line.

BLACK AMERICA AND THE WORLD REVOLUTION, by Claude M. Lightfoot, New Outlook Publishers, New York, 94 pp. 90¢.

But Black liberators want to put an end to the war here; the war against Blacks, Browns, Reds, Yellows. Nor do they ignore the war abroad. The Black liberation movement has unbreakable bonds with the peace movement and the worldwide peace struggles so consistently and vigorously led by the united peoples of the socialist states. Black freedom fighters play a leading role as part of that segment of organized labor that is endeavoring to defeat the labor racists and unify the labor movement. The Black liberation movement is "Made in America" but its inseparable relations to the world liberation struggle must be clearly understood. That is imperative.

Claude Lightfoot brings that clarity to us. He opens a discussion which has vast importance for the world movement against imperialism.

In "**Black America and World Revolution,**" Claude M. Lightfoot, a leading Marxist-Leninist, treats of the world significance of this Black led struggle from the international plane. Lightfoot's approach to and development of the international significance of the Black liberation struggle is of special importance to all progressive mankind. It refutes the lies of bourgeois ideologists who have tried, and continue in this attempt, to isolate the political demands and struggles waged by Black nationals and make them seem to be the exclusive property of blacks.

These gentlemen of the propaganda media have been instructed to hide the inseparable relationships of the world and domestic peace movements and the Black-led political battles. They seek to conceal the fact that while Blacks are flattered for their heroism in murdering colored peoples abroad, it is hoped that these fighters will accept the indiscriminate murder of their Black brothers at home. Lightfoot wants Black Americans to see and understand their powerful allies abroad, and to recognize that they are not going it alone. Nor will they ever be placed in such a situation. Lightfoot offers proof, after a searching analysis, that the struggles of Black Americans are not the sole property of Blacks nor can their ramifications be confined to the territory of the USA. Imperialism's treatment of its Black nationals is in violation of its commitments to civilized mankind under the Charter of the United Nations, its Universal Declaration of Human Rights and its Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide.

In his opening remarks (introduction) Lightfoot poses his major premise as follows: "The drama behind the Black revolt has been told in many ways and from varying points of view, but very little has been said and written about the impact that the world revolutionary forces have had upon the struggle waged by Black America. Also, there has been little or no discussion about what the Black revolution can do in behalf of the world revolutionary forces."

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How correct is Lightfoot! How significant his assertion! The drama behind the Black revolt has been told in many ways and from varying points of view, but the "ways" are those of the bourgeois oppressor and the "point of view" was never one that revealed the enormous contributions Blacks have made to the growth and development of their country or of the influence the liberation struggles of others have had upon their morale and their outlook on the future. The aid and the influence work both ways. Claude Lightfoot, Communist leader, desires an appreciation of these facts for he fully understands that such knowledge will give greater perspective to the struggle everywhere. It will deepen and sharpen the liberation struggles of the world. It will strike a blow at the spurious ideology that Black must "go it alone" and at once deal a smashing blow to the lie that Blacks bring nothing of material value to the world arena of Freedom struggles.

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Black America and the World Revolution consists of five essays. They are entitled: "The American Peace Movement: A Vital Force for World Peace"; "The Civil War and Black Liberation Today"; "The International Significance of Black Liberation in the United States"; "Black Liberation in a Socialist, Asian and African perspective" and "Lenin Illuminates the Path to Black Liberation."

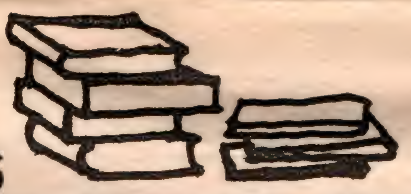
In the totality of these essays, one gets an historical sketch of the Black struggle for rights. We see the impact of the liberation struggles of Blacks not only on such vitally significant events as the peace movement, but we can also grasp the significance of the liberation movement as a reserve force for the peace struggle if unified with the broad peace movement.

As Lightfoot deals with the Civil War we see what effects the betrayal by capitalism of the political and military gains achieved through the heroism of poor whites and blacks in that fierce class racial conflict has had in retarding the development of democracy in the U.S. and in weakening the integrity and morality of the American State and its people. Exposure of this betrayal is of signal importance to those seeking the unity of Black and white in struggle.

It is, however, in the last three essays, in which the international character of the Black liberation movement is so sharply drawn, that Lightfoot makes his major contribution to the current world freedom struggles.

Communists especially will find in "Black America and the World Revolution" a supplement to the "New Program of the Communist Party, U.S.A." All who read "Black America and the World Revolution" will be greatly aided by an analysis that reveals the increasing weight of the Black Liberation Movement in the world struggle against racism and for peace and freedom. Herein lies the great significance of these essays. The Black Liberation struggle is a source of world importance; new concepts, new ideological questions are being provoked by it. Claude Lightfoot in dealing with these, has done a signal service to the world anti-imperialist struggle.

OFF THE PRESS



A LISTING OF NEW PUBLICATIONS WHICH MAY BE OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

NEW EDITIONS

MATERIALISM AND EMPIRIO-CRITICISM, by V.I. Lenin, International Publishers, 44 pp. Paper $2.65; cloth $7.50

Lenin's militant polemic against attempts at revision of Marxism and, at the same time, an exposition of dialectical materialism in relation to other systems. It was written in 1908 as a reply to those who sought to combine Marxism with idealist philosophies. First published in the United States in 1927.

CAPITALISM, DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING, by Maurice Dobb, International Publishers, 280 pp. Paper $2.45; cloth $6.95.

In this book the British Marxist scholar covers a range of theoretical questions. Among them, certain problems of the history of capitalism, the process of social development in our times, the theory of economic development in our times, the theory of economic development in "underdeveloped" countries.

THE MOLLY MAQUIRES, by Anthony Bimba, International Publishers, 144 pp. $1.65.

This is the true story of labor's pioneers in the coalfields. In the Pennsylvania anthracite region to improve working conditions. The railroad company, which owned the mines, hired Pinkerton spies and provocateurs to frame the miners, who, after a trial in which the company president acted ae state prosecutor, were sent to the gallows.

AMERICAN TRADE UNIONISM. Selected writings by William Z. Foster, International Publishers, 380 pp. Paper $2.25; cloth $6.95.

Principles and organization, strategy and tactics of the trade union movement, from the 1880s to the post World War II period. The author shows the role of the militant left in the trade unions.

THE NEGRO PEOPLE IN AMERICAN HISTORY, by William Z. Foster, International Publishers, 608 pp. Paper $3.45; cloth $8.50.

This book deals with Afro-Americans and their history as a people, while at the same time relating their experience to the main phases of U.S. history as a whole.

On wing of dance

By H. D. LAINE

Isadora Duncan was thrown out of the United States in 1923. The State Department and the departments of Justice and Labor said her dancing was “offensive,” but it was her spreading of “Red Propaganda” that Washington found intolerable.

Isadora Duncan was born May 27, 1878. Isadora, after a short period of formal dancing lessons, evolved her own style of dance that was to have a profound influence on life and art throughout the world. Her studio was the shore of the Pacific Ocean in San Francisco, her accompanist the sound of waves and windswept trees.

She cut off her hair, threw away her corsets, kicked off her shoes, and slipped into a short light tunic. She turned music into a visual experience. Beethoven, Schubert, Chopin, Lizst and Wagner were among her favorites.

Following recitals in Chicago and New York, Isadora induced her mother, brother and sister to accompany her via cattle boat to Europe. She had to get away from the “select society” of New York that “seemed so enwrapped in snobbishness and the glory of being rich that they had no art sense whatever.”

Her first performance in a London picture gallery beside a fountain surrounded by flowers and palm trees captivated spectators and the press and led to friendships with leading English artists and actors. Paris, then Hungary, Austria and Germany made Isadora Duncan a household name.

Isadora bore two children, Deirdre, whose father was the great English actor and theatrical producer Gordon Craig, and Patrick, fathered by Paris Singer, grandson of the sewing machine tycoon. The children with their nursemaid were drowned in an automobile accident in the Seine in 1913. The shock of the tragedy halted Miss Duncan's career for a period.

In 1922, on the eve of their trip together to the United States, Isadora Duncan married Sergei Alexandrovich Yessenin in order to avoid trouble with American “police morals.”

To a world dusty with Victorian values Isadora brought an outlook as fresh and clean as the breeze over her California beach. A student of the art of ancient Greece, Isadora placed the cult of body over everything. If one cultivated one's body, obeyed its laws of development without violating its freedom — rather, aiding its freedom — the body would become beautiful. Through gaining grace, the extreme ease and simplicity with which the body achieved any chosen aim, the human being, through complete control of his body, could become a beautiful decent social being.

Isadora Duncan's dearest wish was to create a school for children in which dance would be the means of developing the New Man and Woman of the New World. Her aim was not to develop professional dancers.

Believing that a free spirit can exist only in a free body, she wanted, through proper artistic and physical training, to free the bodies of all children. Her pupils would teach other children who in turn would teach new ones until the children of the whole world would become a “joyous, beautiful and harmonious dancing mass.”

In 1921, Isadora Duncan wanted to found a school for workers' children on a mass scale. There would be two classes of experts of the ethical dance; on the one hand teachers of her method and on the other great numbers of children who could take part in public processions and festivals “who could introduce freedom of movement, gracefulness, and lofty sentiments into the hearts of people.”

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Discussing her teaching methods, Isadora Duncan explained that she urged her pupils to learn movement from nature. Everything that is natural is truthful; everything that is truthful is beautiful, she argued. “Beauty is truth. Truth is nature.”

Her first school in Germany was followed by others in Europe. They were run by her brother and sister. Finally Isadora Duncan decided, “It is impossible to make a great idea dependent on private capital.”

The Soviet Union, though suffering from the wounds of civil war, attracted Isadora, who had to run away from European art, “which is so closely bound up with commerce.”

She had toured Russia several times before the revolution. Arriving in Petersburg for a performance, she had been horrified to see a long line of men carrying wooden coffins containing victims of “Bloody Sunday.” They had been shot down before the Winter Palace on January 5, 1905. “This terrible procession,” she said, “left its mark on all my life afterwards and set me on the right path.”

In 1921 the Soviet Government, with Lenin voting approval, invited Isadora Duncan to the Soviet Union to assist in the work of cultural revolution. During the years that followed Isadora organized a school in Moscow. Tours took her to Petrograd (Leningrad), the Ukraine, the Crimea, the Northern Caucasus and Transcaucasia.

Asked in an interview in Nice shortly before her death what period of her life was the greatest and happiest, her answer was: “Russia, Russia, only Russia. My three years in Russia, with all their sufferings, were worth everything in my life taken together. There I achieved the greatest ambition of my life. There is nothing impossible in that great country, to which I shall soon return and where I intend to spend the rest of my life.”

In 1922 when Isadora Duncan and Sergei Yessenin came to the United States they were detained on Ellis Island by order of the Justice Department because of Miss Duncan's “long residence in Russia.”

After signing a paper promising not to sing the Internationale, as she had done in Berlin shortly before her arrival in the United States, Isadora and her husband were permitted to enter the land of her birth.

Her three highly successful performances in Carnegie Hall included her proclamation to her audiences that “Communism is the only solution for the world.” Her “Bolshevist speeches” resulted in cancellations of apparances in Philadelphia and Indianapolis. Later rescheduled to dance in Indianapolis, Isadora made what a press report called “one of her most inflammatory speeches about Communist Russia,” which resulted in an order that forbade her entry into Indianapolis “forever.”

In Milwaukee, Miss Duncan created an uproar with one of her speeches at a banquet in honor of her and Yessenin. Her speech to an audience in Boston ended in a riot. It was reported that here she whirled her red scarf over her head shouting, “I am Red!”

Despite the cancellation of the rest of her tour she continued to give performances. Twelve times after her appearances, which invariably ended with the **Internationale**, she was taken to the police station in a paddy wagon.

The enraged departments of Labor and Justice and the State Department invited Isadora Duncan to leave the country with her poet husband.

Arriving in Cherbourg in February, 1923, Miss Duncan told reporters: “I have been driven out of America. The United States is insane on the questions of Bolshevism, Prohibition and Ku-Klux-Klan. In that land of the free there is no more freedom. The American papers printed details of my personal life, what I ate, what I drank, the people I associated with, but never one said a single word about my art. Materialism has become the curse of America!”

The few years that remained for Isadora Duncan brought grief over Yessenin's suicide.

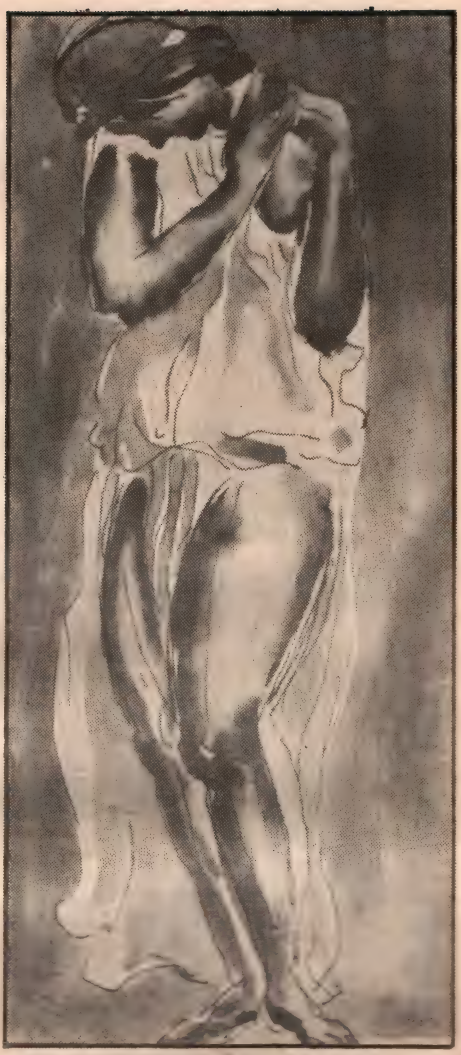
She had intended to spend the rest of her life in the Soviet Union, but one September evening in 1928, in Nice, her favorite long scarlet scarf with its blue Chinese asters and spread-eagled bird choked off her life by catching in a wheel of her open sports car.

Isadora Duncan's ashes were placed next to those of her children and mother in Pere Lachaise cemetery in Paris. A wreath of red roses from the Soviet diplomatic delegation there bore the inscription, “From the heart of Russia, which mourns Isadora.”

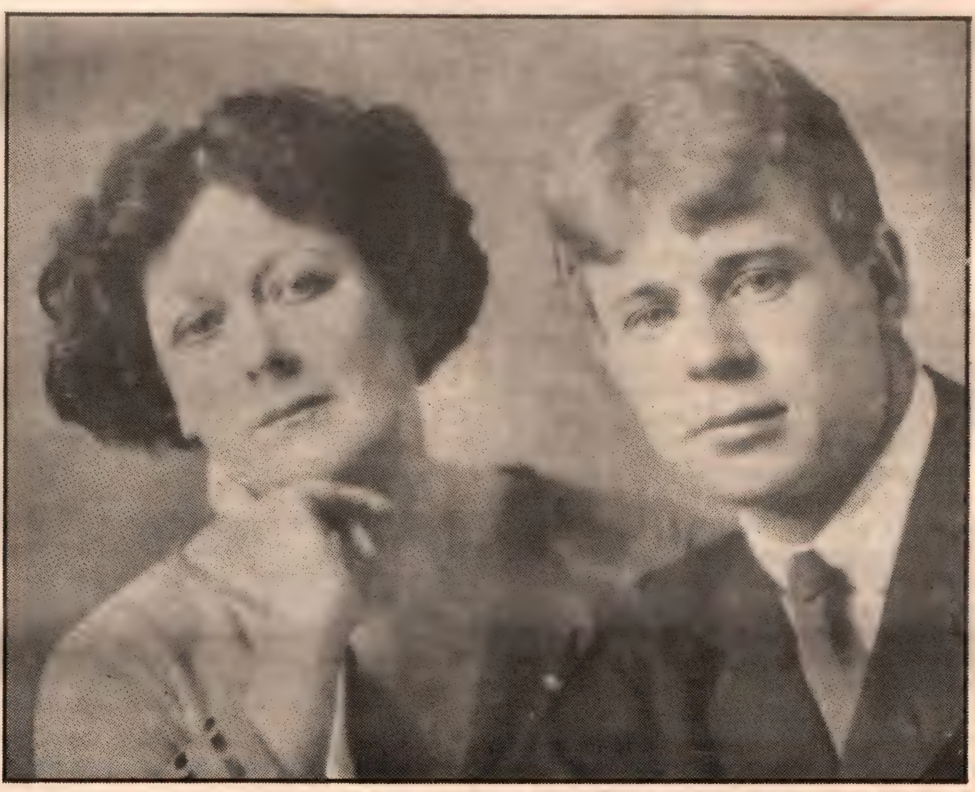
About a year-and-a-half after the end of the Great Patriotic War, Moscow celebrated the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the Duncan School.

The 20th anniversary of the Moscow State Theatre Studio, named after her, was also celebrated. During the years of its existence the studio has given 5,000 performances in the Soviet Union alone.

Isadora Duncan's pupils have carried her art to all corners of the Soviet Union and beyond. The famous Russian ballet has been influenced by her. The great May Day parades and calisthenic spectaculars in which hundreds of thousands of Soviet girls and women continue to take part are witness to the fact that the great liberated and liberating spirit of Isadora Duncan still lives.



Isadora Duncan
Impressionist sketch by Antoine Bourdelle



Isadora Duncan and her husband, the Russian poet Sergei Yessenin

Unequal justice

By GEORGE W. CROCKETT, JR.

Following are excerpts from an article by Judge George W. Crockett, Jr., of Detroit's Recorder's Court, in the Journal of The American Judicature Society of April-May 1970.

On March 29, 1969, less than two years after the most disastrous riot in our country's history, there occurred in Detroit an episode which threatened to trigger a second civil disturbance. At about 11:00 that evening, a call for help was received from a seriously wounded white police officer. His partner had just been shot and killed, and the assailants were alleged to have fled inside a church.

More than 30 police cars were rushed to the scene, the New Bethel Baptist Church, located in Detroit's black riot-torn, west-side ghetto. Police surrounded the building and took into custody all 142 occupants, including some 40 women and children. The arrestees were not permitted to phone or otherwise contact attorneys, relatives, or friends.

The church that evening had been the meeting place of the Republic of New Africa, an organization of black militants whose program calls for separatism — geographical, social, and economic — from white America.

The episode aroused immediate and nationwide furor. Television crews were rushed to Detroit to interview the Presiding Judge, George W. Crockett, Jr. Newspapers for days gave front page headlines to the case. Its significance reached far into the cities, into the ghettos, and into the courts.

The instant I recognized the two men at my door that spring morning, I sensed the grimness of their mission. Two policemen, they reported, were shot; one was killed outside the New Bethel Baptist Church. More than 140 men, women and children had been taken prisoner after police had surrounded and poured heavy fire into the church. The prisoners were now in the police headquarters garage.

The situation was volatile. Friends, relatives, and other concerned people, I was informed, were beginning to gather at police headquarters. Rumors were racing through the city. Although it was Sunday and only 5:00 a.m., I got dressed and went immediately to the police commissioner's office.

The emergency early morning summons to police headquarters came on the very day of my rotation as presiding judge of Detroit's Recorder's Court. As chief judicial officer for that Sunday, it was my duty to intervene quickly in a matter of such obvious gravity.

Under other circumstances, the events of that day, tragic as they were, would probably have found their way in and out of the headlines, melded into the crime statistics, and become woven into the already tattered patchwork of a disunited city. But racism — more than logic, more than reason, more even than the law — determined the course of events surrounding the New Bethel incident.

To deny that racism exists throughout our judicial system is to be oblivious to the most fundamental truths about 20th Century America. Long before the Kerner Commission analyzed and described the functioning and the inequalities of our courts after the 1967 riots, long before the Warren-led Supreme Court began to recognize more fully the legal concepts of individual rights, and even long before the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments, the truths about racism in our courts were known and identified.

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There is no equal justice for black people today; there never has been. To our everlasting shame, the quality of justice in America has always been and is now directly related to the color of one's skin as well as to the size of one's pocketbook. Our Constitution and the entire body of our written law say it shall not be that way, but our judges have made it that way.

Racism breaks down our vaunted boasts of "equality before the law" at each and every step of the judicial process. From the time the suspect is seized and arrested, through the period of his detention, the issuance of a warrant, the pretrial examination, and the trial itself, his color and/or his pocketbook too often determine his fate.

It is no wonder then, that in most cases the accused poor and/or black man would rather plead guilty to a reduced charge than take the risk of proving himself innocent of the inflated charge initially lodged against him.

The prosecutor knows this and we judges know it also. But changing this means, basically, improving the quality of criminal justice for poor and/or black people. And our system of justice has neither the inclination nor the financial backing to bring this about.

In the Detroit riots of 1967 a total of 7,200 persons were arrested. Virtually all of these defendants were lower income or indigents. Virtually all were black. Few were prepared financially or in any other way to cope with the formidable task of defending themselves. Of the 4,260 persons brought into Recorder's Court, three-fourths or 3,230 of them were charged with looting — a five-year felony — thus laying a basis for high bail and for extended delay in processing their cases. The shallowness of most of these charges is evident from the fact that almost half of these felony cases were dismissed at the preliminary hearing for lack of evidence.*

This sordid record of personal abuse and of justice delayed during the aftermath of the 1967 riots hung like a pall over the New Bethel arrestees in the police garage that Sunday morning. By the time I arrived at the police commissioner's office that Sunday morning, the prisoners already had been detained some seven hours. I requested a list of those being held and was told the police had not yet compiled such a list. Police Commissioner Spreen arrived shortly. I insisted that a list of arrestees be provided immediately and that these people be brought before me forthwith for a habeas corpus hearing on the legality of their detention. The commissioner promptly agreed to furnish the list and he also acceded promptly to my request to set up a courtroom in the building at once. I asked that the prosecutor be notified. As soon as an assistant prosecutor arrived, we agreed on a method of individually processing the prisoners, be-

MAIL SLOT

RACISM IN EDUCATION

Ruth Marcus' polemic against the racist message of Prof. Arthur Jensen can help place on the popular agenda the struggle against class and racial oppression on the school front. That is obviously desirable.

It seems to me that she weakens the case by insisting that workers, "without having to check out Jensen's tables . . . know that he is wrong." (World Magazine, Ju$ne 20) That is obscurantism, neither complimentary nor useful to the working-class.

Nor is it any favor to oversimplify the complex problems of human development in the name of the class struggle. Mrs. Marcus writes: "The ability to categorize, to remember and describe objects and definitions, is a useful function for a consumer society but it is not an effective approach to the real problem-solving tasks of our day." (June 27)

Let these points be submitted. First, "a consumer society" is not a scientific formulation; what we have is a **capitalist** society in an advanced state of rot. Second, "real problem-solving" is an unreliable weapon against "the ability to categorize," etc., because neither has by itself any class content. In fact, "problem-solving" is a cliche in Establishment circles. The point, of course, is to evaluate problems and undertake struggle against them on the basis of workingclass interests. Likewise, the ability to categorize, remember, define, etc., must not be left to the enemy but mastered by the working class. "Inner resources" (June 20), whatever that means, are not likely to be adequate substitutes for the hard study and abstracting that is prerequisite to scientific thinking.

We must indeed fight against theorizing remote from real struggle. But we must conduct that fight without slipping into anti-research moods. The **Harvard Educational Review** discussion is well worth sober examination.

Sidney L. Jackson
Collegetown, Ohio

COMMENDATION

I wish to commend Ruth Marcus for her two excellent articles on the racist intellectuality of Arthur Jensen. Anthropologists have a slogan which urges "never depart from context" — while studying any phenomenon. Ruth Marcus superbly exemplifies this approach as Jensen does not.

Raymond Rector,
anthropologist
Albuquerque, N.M.

MORE ON LABOR ARISTOCRACY

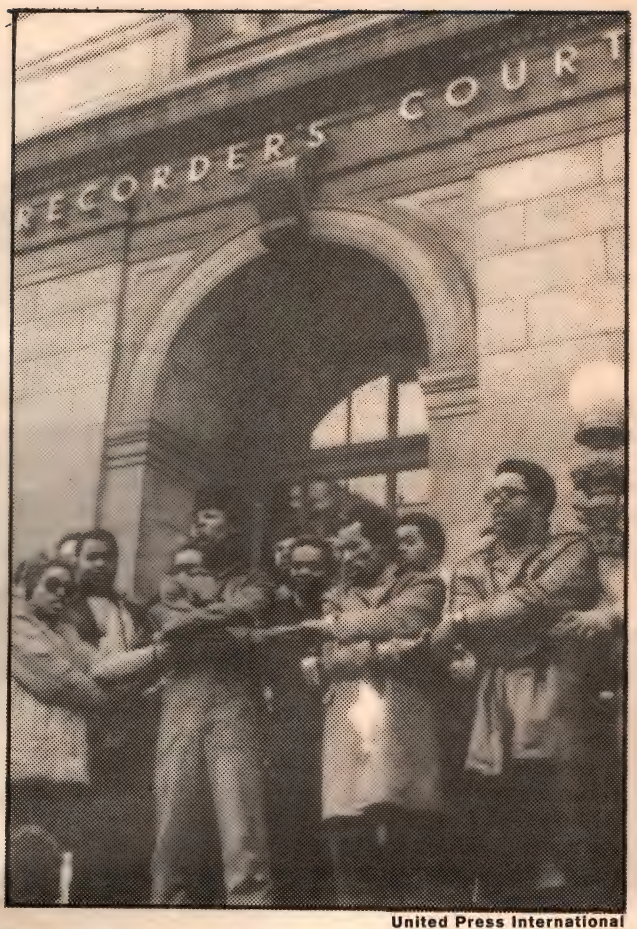
I was very much interested in Erik Bert's discussion of the most favored section of the working class (June 27), but I would like to call attention to two things which seem important to me.

In the first place, the widely used epithet "labor lieutenant of capitalism" was not original with the socialists of the early part of the century. Actually, it originated with Mark Hanna, the Ohio coal and iron baron who was the chief backer of McKinley for President in 1900. Hanna in speaking of his labor backers, referred to them as "our labor lieutenants." The socialists immediately picked up the expression and used it to good advantage.

Though Bert cited 800,000 as the socialist vote in 1912, the official count for Debs was 901,062, of which, 10% were cast in Ohio. However, I well remember that the socialists at the time felt that where they had no watchers at the polls, most of our votes were not counted, so that it was usually assumed that the vote for Debs was actually more than a million and could have been much more.

John W. Marshall
Leetonia, Ohio

"There is no equal justice for black people today. There never has been. Racism breaks down our vaunted boasts of 'equality before the law' at each and every step of the judicial process."



United Press International

Demonstration outside Recorder's Court after the mass arrest.

ginning with the women. The door to the hearing room was open at all times and I permitted the press to be present.

By 1:00 p.m. Sunday, the cases of 130 of the 143 arrestees had been called and, because of lack of sufficient evidence to detain them, **the prosecutor had moved for their release, and I granted his motion.** (All of the news media neglected to mention that the prosecutor asked for these 130 dismissals, which included a defendant now charged with the homicide.) Of the remaining 12 to be processed, warrants for other offenses were obtained against two defendants and their cases were adjourned to the next court date when relevant facts could be ascertained and reasonable bond fixed. Another defendant was released on $1,000 personal bond by agreement of the prosecutor and defense counsel. (This man was subsequently indicted for the shooting and appeared voluntarily for his court appearance.) The remaining nine New Bethel prisoners, the police contended, were definite suspects because nitrate tests had revealed evidence that was claimed to indicate that each had fired a gun recently. I held that the nitrate tests made upon each of these nine defendants were unconstitutional because they were taken while the prisoners were being held incommunicado in violation of Michigan law, without benefit of any warning concerning their legal rights, and without opportunity to consult their attorneys. Indeed, the prosecutor conceded that not one of the arrestees had been advised during the night of his right to counsel or even permitted to make a phone call! Without legally obtained evidence, there was no basis to hold those men. I ordered their discharge.

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I was satisfied that my actions were warranted and proper. Indeed, I felt that the prompt and fair hearings may well have averted a disastrous civil outbreak. But the news media felt differently.

When the results of the court proceedings began to be broadcast and reported, the New Bethel Church incident exploded into a major community crisis. The tragic shooting was page one news nationally — but most of the hue and cry swirled around the actions of the court and its black judge. The Monday headlines in the two local papers were: "Crockett Justice Hit by Picketing Police," "Crockett Action Stirs Complaints," "Police Fear Crockett Ruined Search for Officer's Killer." The Detroit News editorial of April first, headed "An Abuse of Power," began: "Have law enforcement and justice taken another beating from Recorder's Court George Crockett, Jr.? It looks that way." The references to "wholesale and indiscriminate releases" of the suspected assailants were frequent.

Demands were made that the State Judicial Tenure Commission, a review body established by our state constitution, investigate the actions of Judge Crockett with a view to removing him from the bench.** A resolution was passed speedily by both the Michigan House of Representatives and the Senate citing Judge Crockett's "allegedly hasty intervention in the pre-arraignment proceedings..." The Detroit Police Officer's Association organized a picket line in front of Recorder's Court. Black police officers formed their own counter-picketing in support of Judge Crockett. The newspapers kept up the attack, fanning the righteous indignation of those appalled by the slaying of a policeman and continuing to twist, distort, and hide the facts concerning the processing of the prisoners.

The Detroit Police Officers Association twice ran a full-page ad in the Detroit News castigating Judge Crockett for his actions. The **Free Press**, the only other Detroit daily, refused to publish the ad because it was "inflammatory and not in the best interest of the community at this time."

During the first three days following the emergency court session, not one member of the local judiciary, black or white, came to my defense, publicly or privately. Not one of the newspapers, TV or radio stations requested a copy of my certified report of the habeas corpus proceedings, a report filed by me immediately after the hearing in accordance with the law. Nowhere were the facts reported accurately. In the public mind, Judge Crockett had arbitrarily and capriciously released 139 suspects and allowed the killer to go free.

By the middle of the week after the shooting, I had begun to fear for the peace and security of our city. Passions were high and mounting. The black sector was responding to the attacks upon the black judge. Instinctively, they became united in their support for the prompt application of the judicial process, and for my refusal to abide by the historic patterns and customs of the courts as applied to blacks. They sensed the real nature of Judge Crockett's affront to society: he had upset the established "arrangement" for meting out justice to the pooor and/or black in our midst.

This was, in truth, my "crime." I believe that every judge must respect the rights of all people, including the poor and the black. I cannot abide with the long-accepted intimidation of the judiciary sought to be imposed by the police, the prosecutor, and the press. I will not be a part of the inbred and self-perpetuating "arrangement" for the handling of black and poor arrestees; an arrangement constituted of arrests without evidence, detentions without the right of counsel, abusive practices by police and jailers, unreasonably high bail, and the whole gamut of illegal and extra-legal devices and schemes which permeate the very air surrounding our criminal trial courts.

Four days after the police station court session, I held a news conference in my courtroom. In front of newsmen, nationwide TV cameras and radio microphones, and against a background of sounds of pickets and demonstrators outside the building two floors below, I explained my actions in the New Bethel Church case.

Now in the more rational atmosphere of retrospect it would appear that the lessons we endeavored to teach in the New Bethel Church case are beginning to be understood. Contrast the statements in two Detroit **Free Press** editorials, one written in April and in the heat of controversy, the other three months later.

> **If Judge Crockett's interpretation of the line between investigation and arrest is accepted as general doctrine, then police procedure will have to be vastly altered. (April 3, 1969)**
>
> **Judge Crockett may have caught a lot of static over the New Bethel incident, but his actions did not cause the breakdown in police procedure that was feared — and they have stood. He applied the constitutional protections to those before his court, and he made the system work. (July 4, 1969)**

Detroit citizens being marched to the police station after 1967 demonstration

Kerner report

***Bail for each of these 3,230 felony defendants ranged from $10,000 to $20,000. Judge Crockett regarded this as "unconstitutional bail" because the men and women involved "never had $500 at one time in their lives." The high bail policy was continued for six days, adding considerably to the tensions and frustrations of the days following the outbreak. Eventually, only nine of those held were found guilty of charges serious enough to warrant prison sentences in the state prison.**

****The Judicial Tenure Commission later found "no cause for action in the Crockett matter."**

Wilfred G. Burchett and Prince Norodom Sihanouk

United against the common foe

Wilfred G. Burchett, chronicler of the Indochinese independence movements, has written a new book on developments in Cambodia and Laos titled THE SECOND INDOCHINA WAR. It is to be released by International Publishers on July 20. (208 pp., paper $1.95, cloth $5.95.)

With the publishers permission we reprint excerpts from one section of the book, dealing with the creation of the National United Front for Cambodia's Liberation immediately following the March 18 coup which deposed Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

By WILFRED G. BURCHETT

In a car on the way to Moscow airport for a plane that was to take him to Peking, Sihanouk learned from Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin that he had been deposed. Members of his entourage knew of it some hours earlier but could not decide how to break the news. It came as a complete shock. There had been no warning at all. But Sihanouk's reaction was immediate — and predictable to those who reallly knew him. He would fight back. On the plane to Peking he was already planning the counterattack; on arrival, he was immediately assured of Chinese support by his old friend Chou En-lai who met him at the airport. A few days later he received the same assurances from Premier Pham Van Dong of North Vietnam who made a special visit to Peking — secret at the time — for that purpose. By March 23, five days after the coup, Sihanouk had formulated a five-point proclamation which will remain an historic landmark in Sihanouk's own evolution and as opening a new chapter in Cambodian history. In his capacity of Head of State, Sihanouk:

- Accused the Lon Nol regime of high treason and decreed its dissolution.
- Announced that a Government of National Union would be formed.
- Called for the setting up of a consultative assembly formed from the broadest sections of the community, including "all patriotic, progressive and anti-imperialist tendencies."
- Called for the creation of a National Liberation Army to fight against U.S. imperialism and its agents inside the country.
- Called for the creation of a National United Front for the liberation of the country and to handle the tasks of reconstruction after victory was won.

He appealed to his compatriots to make their choice, to rise up and overthrow the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak regime.

Things began to move rapidly after that — more rapidly than Sihanouk could have imagined at the moment of the coup. Vitally important was the immediate response of progressive intellectuals to his appeal. It had been broadcast over Peking and Hanoi radios, monitored and recorded on tape inside Cambodia and rebroadcast from thousands of loudspeakers all over the country. The effect of Sihanouk's voice — and on such a theme — was electrifying. Lon Nol had nothing with which to counter. He had prepared most carefully the military side of his coup, and the political intrigue which accomplished it. But he had done nothing to prepare public opinion. His slander campaign against Sihanouk's private life could not have moved people less. They were interested in basic questions of peace and war, independence, defense against foreign invasions.

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Within 24 hours, there was a joint declaration of support from the three missing left-wing deputies — Hou Youn, Hu Nim and Khieu Samphan — the first news of them for almost three years. The fact that these outstanding intellectuals, pioneers of the resistance struggle within the country with high prices on their heads, offered all-out support to Sihanouk had a galvanizing effect on progressives inside and outside the country.

"We unreservedly support the March 23 declaration made in Peking by the Head of State, Prince Norodom Sihanouk," states the deputies' declaration.

When did any resistance movement get off to a more auspicious start? Unity of a broad spectrum of forces from peasants and workers to the monarchy! Resistance bases already formed, six main ones dominating all key areas of the country. The embryo of a liberation army and leaders tempered by three years of underground struggle — plus veterans of the anti-Japanese and anti-French resistance. Arms in abundance, available immediately after Sihanouk's appeal.

In the past, the NLF of South Vietnam did not supply arms to the Khmers Rouges resistance fighters, although they had abundant stocks in the frontier areas. They did not want to do anything which might endanger Sihanouk's neutrality. They loyally respected agreements on non-interference in each other's internal affairs. The Khmers Rouges, once they went over to armed resistance in 1967, were something of an embarrassment, in fact, to the NLF. The latter could not appeal to them, in the higher interest of aiding the NLF to defeat U.S. imperialism, to call off their own struggle. But it was easy for Lon Nol to persuade Sihanouk, as he did at one period, that it was the Vietcong who were behind the Khmers Rouges and it became a very delicate problem for the NLF to handle. Fortunately, the main bases and centers of armed struggle were remote from the border areas of South Vietnam. To the best of my knowledge, the only help given the Cambodian resistance fighters was when a group, hard-pressed by Lon Nol's troops in the frontier areas, occasionally would be allowed to slip through NLF positions to be passed back into Cambodian territory as soon as possible, perhaps in some other sector.

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With Sihanouk's appeal the situation was transformed. He called for a "struggle waged in common with other anti-imperialist, people's forces of fraternal countries." If the Americans were somewhat disappointed that many of the arms caches uncovered during their invasion of Cambodian territory were empty, they should have looked for the missing arms in the hands of tens of thousands of Cambodian resistance fighters, distributed in the very first days following Sihanouk's appeal for armed struggle.

Large-scale spontaneous uprisings took place immediately after Sihanouk's appeal. Although Lon Nol tried to pretend these were launched by the "Vietnamese" and instigated a series of savage massacres against the Vietnamese community which shocked the world, journalists on the spot confirmed that it was Cambodians and not Vietnamese who turned out in massive demonstrations against the regime; that it was Cambodians and not Vietnamese whose corpses choked the roads and whose wounded filled the provincial hospitals. Hundreds of people were killed between March 26 and 28 along the road leading from Cambodia's third largest town of Kompong Cham to the capital, many of them shot down in the outskirts of Phnom Penh itself.

On April 24 and 25, 1970, a Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples was held "in a locality of the Laos-Vietnam-China" border area. The Cambodian delegation was headed by Prince Sihanouk; the Laotian by Prince Souphanouvong, president of the Lao Patriotic Front; the South Vietnamese delegation by Nguyen Huu Tho, president of the NLF of South Vietnam; and the North Vietnamese by Prime Minister Pham Van Dong. The essence of the agreement reached dealt with the current tasks of uniting to fight an expanded war in Indochina, the principles of applying this unity, and the basis of future relations between the various components. It is a wise and moderate document which affirms that the fundamental positions of the three peoples have not been modified because of the extension of the war. Thus:

"The Cambodian, Lao and South Vietnamese parties affirm that their combat objectives are independence, peace, neutrality, the prohibition of the presence of all foreign troops or military bases on their soil, non-participation in any military alliance, prohibition of the use of their territories by any foreign country for the purpose of aggression against other countries. . . .The people of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam fully respect these legitimate aspirations and unreservedly support the struggle for these lofty objectives."

In other words, despite the greatly changed situation, neutrality remains, with all the implications for an autonomous South Vietnam as a partner in a neutral zone together with Laos and Cambodia.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Peace and racism

I did not get to hear Atty. Charles Garry's speech in Los Angeles early in June as I was out of town. But I trust his discussion of the peace movement was much more specific than the report of it in the P.W. of June 13, 1970. For I was profoundly disturbed by the main content of the report and by the heading "Garry Criticizes Racism in Peace Groups." I agree with his statement that "All white persons are racists. I am no exception." I assume he followed this up by urging all to struggle against their own racism prejudices, and those in all people's organizations.

But taken together the report and the heading gave the general impression that all peace groups were racist, although the report said he "criticized sections of the peace movement for copping out on the issue of racism."

It seems to me that a blanket charge of racism simply does the work of the Establishment—it helps to divide the people's forces. It even leads to a kind of group superiority of those who fight against racism as compared to those who struggle for peace. As we know, and need to help others to understand, these are two parts of the one working class struggle.

That there are racist manifestations in peace groups is true — as in all groups — and it is our business to help change this situation, but a blanket charge does not do this. I think the best way is to give concrete examples of racism in peace groups, and also examples of how racist attitudes and actions were changed. People can apply this in their own struggles against racism.

The Southern California Peace Action Council has for some time been working on the basis of the correct formulation that we must fight aggression abroad and repression at home, and has recently incorporated this into the purpose of this umbrella organization leading the majority of the peace groups in this area.

Several members of the peace committee to which I belong took exception to this formulation. Later we had a peace rally and several of us insisted that a black man and the black woman president of the local W.R.O. should speak and bring out the issues affecting their race and their relation to the war. They did, and everyone was pleased. Later the black speaker came to ask us to send a representative to plan a picket line when Lester Maddox was coming to speak for the White Citizens Council. All committee members enthusiastically agreed that we should help to plan the picket line.

To my mind a fitting heading for this stirring call by Charles Garry, people's champion, "working class lawyer," — to fight our own individual racism and that in peace groups — would be "Garry Says No Peace Without Fight Against Racism."

V.O., Pasadena

The industrial slum

Charitied child of the industrial slum,
From what miscarried womb have you come?
Smoke has congested your birthright: breath;
Ashes have spread a mantle of death.
. . . A filthy street your unlovely yard—
Thin, pale body — eyes, early, hard.
Charitied child, untutored yet wise:
The corrupt politician sells candy and lies.

By Rose Sanchez, Mendota

Appeal

We are writing to bring you up to date on our activities and to indicate directions for the future.

Brief background: The Commission was organized in December, 1969, following the public disclosures of the May Lai massacre. Our political perspective is that Nixon and the Pentagon's attempt to scapegoat a few GIs and officers for that, and other massacres, hoping thereby to divert attention from the real war criminals — themselves, provides us with a real opportunity to organize and win veterans to the anti-war struggles.

To this end, we have been conducting hearings in various U. S. cities during the past four months, in which Vietnam veterans have testified as to genocidal policies (e.g., search and destroy, "free fire zones," pacification areas, etc.,) which they have been forced to employ in Indo-China.

Future plans: (1) We continue to seek veteran and GI testimony re: war crimes as policy. We anticipate two or three more commissions in the near future.

(2) We are planning a national inquiry into Indo-China war crimes to be held in September in Washington, D. C. This inquiry hearing will coincide with the military trials of soldiers charged with the MyLai massacre.

(Note: a recent development is the Pentagon's dropping charges against several of the brass indicted after the initial outrage.)

We hope to expand the focus of attention to include military strategies and objectives, conceived at the highest levels of government, which inevitably result in genocide.

Possible tie-ins for your organization or group:

(1) Referral of veteran testimony for use at the national inquiry in Washington, D. C.

(2) Speaking engagements featuring Vietnam veterans, films and other testimony (can be joint fund-raiser.)

(3) We provide expert testimony from Vietnam veterans on war crimes as policy for draft resisters and CO's; this can be focus of local anti-draft project.

Jeremy Rifkin
Tod Ensign
Citizens' Committee of Inquiry
Rm. 1005—156 Fifth ave.
New York, N.Y., 10010

Unemployment

My deepest gratitude for your article on "Walk for Mankind" in the People's World.

Have been unable to make a contribution because now I am one of the unemployed applying for unemployment compensation which I detest. I am well aware of the red tape, inadequacies and irregularities of this program. More exploitation of man.

V. O., L.A.

Editorial

How can peace doves now push Phantoms?

Let there be no mistake. The current crisis in the Middle East represents the greatest danger of nuclear war between the U. S. and the Soviet Union since the Cuban missile crisis.

Yet the peace movement in the U. S. is silent.

No. Worse than silent.

Important and powerful men associated in the public mind with the fight against the war in Vietnam are right this minute actively campaigning for the U. S. to give even more weapons to Israel. Compaigning, that is, for the U. S. to support the worst warhawks in Israel.

Not that Nixon needs such pressure. As the briefing session a top White House aide gave made quite clear, the administration is willing to move straight for the brink if that is what it takes to maintain Israeli military superiority in the Middle East. (See page 12).

Millions of people have begun to understand that Nixon continues to drag the U. S. deeper and deeper into war in Indochina not out of some mental weakness, but because of imperialism, the U. S. drive to dominate the markets and riches of Southeast Asia. Certainly the U. S. peace movement has come more and more to understand that.

But the peace movement should ask itself, why is Nixon willing to risk World War III in the Middle East? Is it because Nixon, Agnew and their crew cherish Israel's parliamentary government? Perhaps he, Strom Thurmond and the rest are crusaders against anti-Semitism.

No, it is the same Nixon, and behind him the same monopoly capitalist system that is pushing toward war in the Middle East, and the reaons are the same as in Vietnam. To throttle the rising tide of anti-imperialism in the area; to try to hang on to the oil riches of the Middle East.

Israel is the agent of these imperialists, because the ruling circles of Israel's Zionist government long ago decided to tie the fate of Israel to the western powers rather than to the aspirations of the people of the Middle East itself.

The anti-war movement in the rest of the world understands that. And the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam understood it even before Moshe Dayan toured the Vietnam battle zone with his U. S. counterparts.

The bulk of the peace movement for years rejected that characterization of Israel. Even many on the left shied away from tackling Israel's aggressive role. It would isolate the peace movement, they said, it was an ideological luxury.

It is no luxury now. Nixon is marching into war, with the likes of Senators McGovern and Goodell and most of the rest of the liberal anti-Vietnam war politicians in lock step behind him.

The peace movement in the U. S. can't survive the schizophrenia of cheering Golda Meir while she cheers on the war in Vietnam.

This had better be a time of agonizing reappraisal for the U. S. peace movement, because the time is short.

From the staff

We've just begun to find that out

SAN FRANCISCO

MY GRANDMOTHER was, I guess, what you'd call a typical "Jewish mother." That is, if you're a typical casual anti-semite you'd call her that. If you're not you might have looked a little below the surface. You might, for instance, have found out that she spoke and read and wrote six or seven languages. Spanning 3 alphabets. Yet she never went beyond high school.

My grandmother was a woman of broad culture, and she was forced to leave her home at the turn of the century because that breadth had led her to read Marxist pamphlets. America struck her as less forbidding than Siberia. She wouldn't think of herself as being particularly wonderful for having learned all these languages; that was a daily necessity for the Jewish trading class from which she sprang. Just as learning a second language is a daily necessity for millions of Chicanos kids in this country.

Of course, nobody thinks all those Chicano youth (or their parents) are particularly wonderful. Not if they're an average racist and U.S. chauvinist, they don't. But it's pretty revealing to realize that the kids of the barrio, just by growing up, are taking in a deeper and broader culture than the yahoos who pose as their betters and get elected as Governor of the state or President of the U.S.

BUT WHAT do you expect from the mean, petty, and shallow little men who are trying, among other things, to deny Angela Davis her job or Soledad Brothers their lives? Which leads to another revealing point. That Angela, for example, is getting ripped off not because of what she says but because of who listens. The charges against her are that she spoke off campus, which means that her crime consists primarily in being somebody to whom ordinary people — workers, students, community people — want to listen. And I think you'll find the same is true of everybody else who's getting ripped off these days, from Huey Newton to Che — that their crime is in saying what makes enough sense to get people to listen to them and act on changing things.

"A great filosofer says, to get noledge is to naw we're ignerent. But we've just begun to find that oot, and ye maisters and owners may look out" is how a more or less literate English laborer put it a hundred and fifty years ago. Which is what Reagan and others of his ilk are afraid of, that Angela is enough a philosopher and her audience cultured enough, to begin to find out everything they don't know, what's hidden from them in this society, then the masters and owners should indeed "look out."

Of course, the kind of culture that requires is the culture of the inquiring mind not the culture of mere bookishness. It's having a historical sense for example, that allows you to place yourself into an historical continuum of human struggle and human existence. It means people in the process of creating culture and history, and it explains why a kid from the barrios of the Southwest has a deeper appreciation of Mexican history than an Anglo professor who teaches it. The kid can put it in a context and because of this he can also create a deeper and broader culture than the professor is capable of.

I THINK that sense is an important part of class consciousness. It has to deepen and broaden still more, and that is the role of intellectuals in the revolutionary process; in fact that's how real intellectuals—working class intellectuals—are created out of the struggle of the people to create their own, new world. It means trying to find out about the political prisoners of ten, twenty and thirty years ago; it means a book a friend of mine is writing about her father's history as a union and community organizer, which I'm sure will be a beautiful book both because she has that sense and because it's such a necessary story to be told. It means understanding that the guys who put together the Cadillacs ridden in by Rockefeller and Ford have more sense and understanding than either of those guys.

And that's why they fire people like Angela, try to kill people like the Soledad Brothers. Not to mention making snide jokes about "Jewish mothers."

—GORDON ELLIS

LA Teamsters rank and file demand: re-hiring of all the wildcat militants

By GORDON ELLIS

Photo: Teamster Magazine

SCENE IN Washington, D.C. when hundreds of Teamster local leaders met, in apparent unanimous support of the national master contract. But the membership vote later, a 7 to 5 ratio, showed hang-ups remain.

LOS ANGELES — Every morning the hiring hall of Los Angeles Teamster Local 208 is crowded to the bursting point. It's not just because of the economy's recent downturn. It's because some 500 members of Local 208 are still fired in the wake of last May's wildcat Teamster strike.

The local's meeting hall has been crowded recently too. On Father's day over 700 members came out to the monthly local meeting, which ordinarily in the days before the strike couldn't even get up its 100-member quorum. The next membership meeting on July 19 the secretary-treasurer of the local will read a list of names of prospective union members. Ordinarily induction of new members into a local union is merely a formality, but many of the new names to be proposed at Local 208's next meeting will be those of men who were strikebreakers during the walkout. There will probably be an attempt to vote down the names of men who have gained seniority by scabbing.

INTRASTATE SCABS

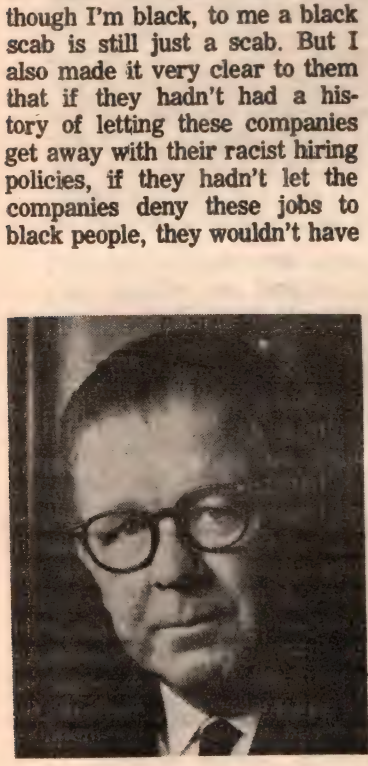
Most of the scabs work for intrastate trucking companies, which were not covered by the amnesty granted local drivers when the strike ended in May. Amnesty was granted after northern California drivers shut down northern trucking terminals until amnesty was granted striking LA teamsters.

Companies such as Dart, however, have evidently continued working since the strike with wholly scab labor crews.

Other companies, such as Western Gillette which hired all-black crews of scabs during the strike, used the amnesty as a way of returning to their racist hiring practices, causing some to fear the legacy of the strike would be increased antagonism between white and black.

WILDCATS LEADERLESS

In fact the opposite may have been the case. John T. Williams, a business agent and vice-president of the local, explained, "During the strike I went around to the white brothers; I made it clear to them that even though I'm black, to me a black scab is still just a scab. But I also made it very clear to them that if they hadn't had a history of letting these companies get away with their racist hiring policies, if they hadn't let the companies deny these jobs to black people, they wouldn't have the problem with black people scabbing on them."



FRANK FITZSIMMONS
Teamster Gen. Vice President.

Williams is presently being sued for his role during the strike. The companies feel that as a union official he stayed too close to his men during the wildcat; among other things cited is his alleged singing (in front of a warehouse) of the song "Hello Dolly, it's so nice to see you out where you belong."

However, the claim that he or anybody else played a central leadership role is unfounded. Scott Napier, a regular driver, told me, his thick brogue sounding in a friend's living room, "That was what hurt the most. There wasn't anybody really running the thing. So everybody was left on their own. You know, left to do their own thing."

There was one rank and file caucus in existence before the strike which might have taken leadership. Fifty to sixty workers had come to meetings and hammered out five basic demands for the upcoming contract. The five demands were for 15 days of sick leave, a four day week, increased health and welfare benefits, a $25 weekly wage increase, and retirement on a 75% (of their wage) pension.

The caucus, however, was swamped by the spontaneous uprising of thousands of rank and file teamsters for the sick leave demand. The wildcat lacked leadership to such a degree that it was unable even to respond to other union offers of help.

SUPPORT FLUBBED

A militant in General Motor's Southgate plant, and himself a member of an insurgent caucus told me, "Twice, I got the local executive board to the point of passing a resolution in support of the Teamsters. Both times nobody from Teamsters came out to talk to the Board.

In the wake of the strike, the caucus members, whose numbers have dropped to twenty or so, say they have gained some perspective on a path ahead. They fear that there may be a rush to elect new officials which, while it may bring new faces into leadership, won't change the basic problem in the local: a contract which can't begin to meet the member's needs.

It's not even primarily a question of wages, particularly now that a new wage agreement has been negotiated in the wake of the Chicago settlement. Rather, it's a contract itself that is standardized nationally only in relation to wages.

"You take those guys down in San Pedro, for example," one driver said, "Maybe they already got sick leave. Well, when we're bargaining for money they'll stick with us, because the master agreement is uniform on money. But when we want sick leave they'll go back to work; they won't stay out. They already got sick leave."

RE-HIRING

The overriding issue in Los Angeles at this moment, though, remains re-hiring of the hundreds of workers still fired as a result of the wildcat. "It's a death struggle," says Williams, "You see they're not just firing the guys. They put down all the union stewards as 'ringleaders.' They want to break the back of the union."

As part of the agreement which ended the walkout the men still not re-hired will be brought before a six man arbitration commission. Three members of the Commission will be from the union and three from the employers' association. However, while the truckers will be from the Los Angeles area, the teamsters may very well be from the international offices back east. Consequently there is almost unanimous feeling among the workers that the commission cannot operate entirely in their favor.

"The teamsters on the board will be impartial," one official said. "But the employers will be men from this area who were affected by the strike. They're out for the guys they fired. We want either outside employers or else some local teamsters on the committee. All we want is a committee that's even on both sides."

Further, he said, the hope is that the commission will operate in a manner that makes the jobs of blue collar workers more secure. Williams pointed out, "You know, a doctor or a lawyer, they couldn't just get rid of them, deny them their living just on somebody's mere word that they sometime did something wrong. All we want are the same rights."

QUESTION FIRINGS

"We want proof of exactly what and when our men did what they're fired for. Why, some of these guys were fired for picketing after they'd already been fired for not crossing the lines.

"First, you know there's a law that workers don't have to cross picket lines if they don't think it might be dangerous. But these companies don't care. They don't just want a man to work for them, they want him to die for them.

"And there's a second point, too. You don't even have to go fight in Vietnam if you object, if it violates your conscience.

"But here is a guy get's fired for obeying his conscience not to cross a picket line. And you take some of these old guys, why they've never crossed a picket line for forty years. Why do they have to start now?"

Pressure on the older workers was, of course much greater than on the younger. Men with twenty five years or more in the trucking industry have few skills besides driving and little hope for other jobs if they are permanently fired. They stand to lose not only the income for the rest of their working life but also their prospective pensions. In warehousing, an occupation more heavily black and brown than driving, the prospects for older workers are, if anything, grimmer.

OUT FOR OLDER MEN

The companies would like to get rid of older men. They won't work as hard or as fast as the younger drivers, they have job-related illnesses they may sue the company for, and the bosses consider them a drain on the pension fund.

Younger drivers, on the other hand, often can't be whipped into shape as fast as the old-timers. To take care of the young militants, several companies have put guards in the freight yards and require employes to be in by six a.m. They also have unmarked cars patrolling trucks and truck stops to cut down on coffee break time.

One key to further progress is the determination of the white workers to see everybody rehired. Not only have the whites not fallen for the racist trick bag that companies like Western Gillette tried to set up, but they feel they must defend all the miliants — black, white, and Chicano.

Despite a tendency for the struggle to be let down now that a large majority of workers are back at work, there is also the lesson of Chicago before all the men: those who hang tough get what they want.

From the settlement of the Chicago locals there is also the example of advantages that may accrue from opting out of the master contract. Also, there is a deepening sentiment, which may not come to the surface for a while, to pull the local out of the joint council. Whether or not this accords with a tendency on the part of sections of the International Teamster leadership to decentralize the union remains to be seen.

MASTER CONTRACT

The vote to accept the master contract this year was close — a seven to five majority. However, some militants point to the 29% of the membership that didn't vote, the closeness of the election and charges of irregularities in the voting procedure as evidence that unless the International leadership shapes up it will face more rebellions.

One element in the shaping up of the International leadership that is seen as crucial is that of struggle against the war. Although at its highest levels the Teamsters union has taken an antiwar position, and many leaders have spoken at antiwar gatherings, little of this has come back to the locals themselves.

Within the local itself everybody will be watching to see how well the union defends its stewards and the fired workers. "We don't want to see a problem of tokenism arise," Napier says. "We want to see everybody back on the job. They fired a lot of Chicano brothers. We don't want just a few or even most of the men back, but many still left out. We want the union to act like a union."

MORE UNDERSTANDING

Perhaps most impressive is the extent to which understanding for the Left grew during the strike. Toward the end, substantial numbers of students came down to help man the picket lines. It was a good exchange of experiences.

A number of Los Angeles Teamsters attended the recent Chicago rank and file conference. It was, for many, their first chance to talk to drivers from other parts of the country.

As the recession deepens the mass of men in the hiring hall increases day by day, and there is an undercurrent of hostility that remains from the strike, a feeling that the workers didn't come down hard enough on he scabs and bosses. One thing is sure, the struggle of the Los Angeles teamsters is far from over.

Jane Fonda on revolution in U.S.

HAVANA — To make the revolution in the United States is a slow and day by day job that requires patience and discipline. It is the only way to make it, said Jane Fonda in a telephone interview granted to the Cuban newspaper Juventud Rebelde.

The young actress emphasized that the problem in the United States is "not one of poor whites, or blacks, or Chicanos or of Indians," and that it is necessary that they all understand that they are exploited and oppressed.

"While nothing is done against the imperialist system," Miss Fonda affirmed, "all the rest will be artificial and without meaning."

Juventud Rebelde takes up a full page with Miss Fonda's interview and a short story of how the famous actress gained consciousness of the criminal character of U.S. imperialism, and of participation at anti-war and anti-racist rallies.

Miss Fonda accused President Richard Nixon and Vice President Spiro Agnew, of being directly responsible for the murder of the four Kent University students.

She said: "I believe that Nixon and Spiro Agnew, by their racist attitudes and their vile rhetoric against the students and towards all who protest, encouraged the National Guard to commit crimes, because it makes them believe that those who protest are fools, pigs, animals that should be eliminated."

In the interview actress Fonda adds that she is against those non-conformist youths who isolate themselves from society and use their time to "make love and take pot."

space city!
KENT STATE

JANE FONDA: "While nothing is done against the imperialist system, all the rest will be artificial."

"I think that this way of life is a utopia" — she pointed out. "It is bad to stick one's head in the sand and forget what is happening to the people in the ghettos and to forget about those who can't clothe or feed themselves and who have no food to give their children. These youths should express their nonconformity by teaching and learning in the ghettos and not in the beaches," she said.

Referring to the use of drugs, Miss Fonda said that American youth should realize that narcotics are used to keep them "passive and in a ridiculous position."

She added that "if the U.S. government were given a choice between protests and drugs, they would legalize drugs."

—PRENSA LATINA

Lawyers challenged by Texas Chicanos

BLANCO, Texas — A Texas Radical Lawyers' Caucus was held July 2 in San Antonio with William Kuntsler as guest speaker.

The caucus met in a small suite of rooms in the old Menger Hotel, the site of many of the more posh activities of the 88th Meeting of the Texas Bar Association. More than three hundred people attended. The group was made up of radical lawyers, law students, concerned citizens, from throughout the state.

Only a few days previous to the caucus, Jack Roberts, Judge of the U.S. District Court in Austin, denied a temporary restraining order, but retained jurisdiction of a suit filed by the Radical Lawyers' Caucus against the State Bar Association and against William E. Pool, editor in chief of the State Bar Journal, charging that the Radical Lawyers had been denied the right to an advertisement in the Bar Journal inviting lawyers to attend their caucus.

Kuntsler spoke to the group at Mario's Restaurant from 1-3 p.m., July 2. The group was met at the door of Mario's by a group of Mexican-American Youth Organization (MAYO) members who charged that there were no "radical lawyers" in Texas. The MAYO group led by Marion Campean, asked to speak with Kuntsler and have their demands heard.

Compean said that Chicanos refused to take part in the Texas Radical Lawyers' Caucus unless their own demands were met. Compean charged that with one exception, Maury Maverick of San Antonio, white lawyers had not come to the aid of Chicanos. At this point Kuntsler spoke to the entire group asking the Chicano group to join the others in the fight to overcome isolation, and said he "agreed 100%" with the feelings of the Chicano group.

The group agreed to go inside to listen to Kuntsler and to be heard by the entire meeting. (The radical lawyers and their friends were not allowed to enter the restaurant until the owner had word from Compean that MAYO was coming in also.)

Inside the restaurant, Martin Wiginton, one of the attorneys who put together the lawyers' caucus, opened the meeting to any and all of those who felt the desire to speak.

Several of the students spoke asking for "more mad people to help find new ways to love and to practice law."

Larry Jackson, head of Student National Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in Austin, spoke, relating to the group the "tragedy of the 30 year sentence of Lee Otis Johnson for possession of 2 joints (of marijuana.)"

Fred Times, a Dallas attorney, asked that the radical group unite to help other attorneys with bail bonds and court costs. Kunstler later said that lawyers should take cases regardless of who had to pay court costs, adding that lawyers should "represent only those they loved."

One of the most moving of the speeches was made by Dallas attorney, Ed Polk. Polk said, "lawyers were not relevant to the movement" and that most lawyers were "castrated, not whole" attorneys. Polk is the executive director of the Dallas Legal Aid Services.

Kuntsler spoke later that night to a group of about 500 cheering people in front of the Alamo at a rally sponsored by American Friends' Society. He cited stark events in recent years in the United States which he said should frighten the country into unity to preserve its freedom.

Cyprus communists' victory doubles parliamentary seats

NICOSIA — General elections were held recently on this tiny island of Cyprus for the first time in ten years, and Communist candidates to the parliament won an upset victory. AKEL, the Party of Progressive Working People, elected all nine of its candidates to the 35 member Parliament, almost double its previous representation.

AKEL, successor to the Communist party of Cyprus, won two seats even here in the island's capital, a traditionally conservative stronghold. This election marks a real defeat for rightwing elements on the island, particularly for the "National Front," whose policy is for union between Cyprus and fascist Greece.

The "National Front" tried to assassinate President Makarios in March because of his policies of neutrality and independence for the island. The Front also tried to prevent the recent elections.

Despite U. S. newspaper claims that the Communists did so well because of low voter turnout, over 75% of the electorate showed up at the polls. This is a rather high turnout by Cypriotic standards and certainly would be exceptionally high in the U.S.

Balaguer widens Dominican terror

NEW YORK — The Dominican Republic government of Joaquin Balaguer has had a number of embarrassments in recent months at the hands of the country's population and has turned increasingly to severe political persecution.

The latest victim of Balaguer is Narsiso Isa Conde, a leader of the Dominican Communist party. Conde has already been in jail during the last year and a half. He was arrested in March, 1969. He has been in and out of jail numerous times in previous years.

Conde's arrest is part of a wave of repression spreading across the island nation. Recently, bodies of leftists have been found in the streets of Santo Domingo after having been tortured by the police.

The repression heightened after the elections in May. The balloting was a marked contrast to the election in 1966 which — replete with charges of irregularities, physical intimidation of candidates and voters — brought Balaguer to power.

This time, Balaguer's main opponent in 1966 chose not to run — Juan Bosch's Dominican Revolutionary party (PRD). They claimed to be under severe repression and the country was under the heel of the military, and that the election could hardly be considered legitimate.

If Balaguer was embarrassed by winning such an 'election' he was to be stunned again. The Organization of American States (OAS) was scheduled to hold a general Assembly in Santo Domingo June 22. After prolonged demonstrations against the meeting, the assembly was hastily switched to Washington.

In the opinion of Dominican opposition forces here, the government move against the Communists comes at this time because of the party's increasing influence in the left and among the people. They say the party now has friendly relations with most of the Dominican Left, from the PRD to the Anti-Reelection Command.

Boost the PW

Garry accuses cop in Los Siete trial

(Continued from page 2)

Garry also managed to expose McGoran as a man who is not at all a stranger to bars and drinking, and he would have probably done more had he not been stopped by the judge sustaining the prosecution's objections.

"Isn't it a fact," Garry asked, "that you had been drinking and were drunk" on the morning of May 1 when the incident took place?

Though McGoran claimed he was sober, Garry succeeded in creating, if nothing else, doubts about the officer's credibility. The attorney determined that McGoran was a regular customer of the Lamplighter bar, located under the apartment house where he lived at the time of the incident.

However, the judge denied the defense's right to solicit the names of other bars the witness frequents. But, Garry did establish that the car the two policemen were driving the morning of the shooting belonged to the owner of the bar, Duncan Paulson. Also, that same morning, just before Brodnik was to come and pick him up, the lawyer determined the officer was sitting in the bar with another friend, formerly the bartender at Bruno's restaurant, and his landlady. However, McGoran claimed the only thing he had to drink that morning was a cup of coffee.

Then why, Garry asked, was he "carrying breath sweeteners" on May 1?

Possibly, the most candid testimony, and one which corroborates Garry's previous contention that McGoran personifies the double standards of the police department, was borne out when Garry asked the witness if he would always play the part of the "tough" guy when questioning suspects.

He replied that he would play the role of a "bad guy," not a "tough" guy. Then, he volunteered the following testimony:

"I would say yes that I would play the part of the bad guy to an extent. I didn't want to give anybody a break. And Joe would always want to say 'well, let's give him a break.' And we'd talk it over in front of them. If they wanted to give us information to lead us to other and greater arrests or other burglary suspects, other ciminals, that we would talk this over in front of these people and they would be willing to talk and then we'd give them a break and release them."

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• WHAT'S ON

LOS ANGELES

DOROTHY HEALEY Telephone Program, 6:30 p.m. every Wednesday evening, Radio Station KPFK.

ANGELA DAVIS speaking on "The Soledad Prison Case," will introduce the three mothers of the defendants. Also Hugh Manes, ACLU attorney, will speak on "Prison Conditions." Don Wheeldin, MC. Friday, July 24, 8 p. m. Admission free. 2136 W. 8th St. Sponsored by the Fellowship for Social Justice.

HOLD THE DATE. Sun., Aug. 9th and attend the 20th Festival of Nationalities at the American-Croatian Picnic Grounds, 330 S. Ford blvd. Enjo a fine cultural program—dancing, music and authentic food of all nationalities. Admission $1.00; students 75c; children free. Ausp.: L. A. Comm. for the Defense of the Bill of Rights.

THE SOUTHERN California Committee for the PW invites you to attend a dinner meeting at Clifton Cafeteria's Jan Sebastian Room in Century City (Santa Monica blvd.), Wednesday, July 22nd, 1970. Dinner from 5:00-6:00, cafeteria style. Followed by program featuring speakers on recent historic rank and file conference in Chicago.

SAN FRANCISCO

CHICANO country style Mexican breakfast at the Holidays, 4059 — 26th St., 648-5127, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., Sunday July 19th. Benefit PW.

HOLD THE DATE for the 11th Annual Luau Saturday, July 25th, 1027 Brussels St., 5 p.m.

EAST BAY

STAR GAZERS: Would you like to organize a star-gazing party for late September? Have services of expert astronomer and excellent high power telescope available. Small charge for full evening of education and entertainment would benefit the PW. If interested call Helen Lima, 655-1556 and leave your name and phone number.

FOR SALE — Benefit PW: 20 copies of magazine "Health and Hygiene" from Oct., 1935 to July-August, 1938. $10.00. One copy of "Reflections of a Busy Life," by Horace Greeley, published 1868 by J. B. Ford and Co., New York. Best offer.

SEATTLE

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• WANT ADS

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SAN FRANCISCO

WANTED: HELP! Voluntary, to work on cleaning, sorting, wrapping etc., at the PW office, 81 Clementina St., Call EX 2-1602.

NEEDED: Venders to sell the People's World. Sell the paper for 15c, you keep six cents. Call EX2-1602 and ask for Nell

Tory government takes over

(Continued from page 5)

in the labor and trade union movement, and the movement among the students and the youth . . .

"There is no room for defeatism. On the contrary, the forces are there to challenge and ultimately defeat the Tories on the big issues. The Communist party in all its work must be in the fore of the fight. The left progressive unity, a feature of the past two years, is more necessary than ever and should be extended . . .

"Our fundamental criticism of right wing labor is . . . that it never changes or indeed challenges the basic class structure of capitalism. In this sense the Wilson government was the worst of all, acting not only for capitalism in general, but for the big monopolies in particular . . .

"The only way to break this pattern is by class socialist policies . . . (starting with) . . . the concept of the anti-monopoly alliance that we speak of in the British Road to Socialism . . .

"This is the challenge facing the socialists in the labor movement and in a certain sense the problem is bound up with this, too. Because our advance is bound up with getting this fundamental idea across . . .

"The main lesson therefore to drive home in the labor movement is the need for a new strategy in place of the discredited right wing consensus politics, for the movement to advance its class purpose, its ending of capitalism, its aim of socialism. . . .

"The first point to make from this executive is to call for a united mass struggle to resist and defeat all Tory attacks, and make this Tory government short lived . . . The CP declares its readiness to discuss with all left and progressive forces the urgent and necessary steps to coordinate and develop the anti-Tory struggle . . ."

PW drive standings

Standings in the People's World 1970 Fund Drive as of July 14, 1970:

Area	Quota	Cash	Subs	Total	%
Alameda	5,500	$ 4,768.73	$ 264.00	$ 5,032.73	91.5
San Francisco	8,500	7,240.87	259.50	7,500.37	88.2
Los Angeles	$36,500	29,270.87	1,168.00	30,438.87	83.3
Washington	8,000	5,778.43	556.00	6,334.43	79.1
*Santa Barbara	150	259.00	15.00	274.00	182.6
*Marin	1,000	1,141.65	53.00	1,194.65	119.4
*Butte	150	165.00	12.00	177.00	118
*Sonoma	600	652.57	35.00	687.57	114.5
*Riverside	1,900	1,957.00	21.00	1,978.00	104.1
*Nevada State	100	95.00	8.00	103.00	103
*San Mateo	150	131.00	21.00	152.00	101.3
*Tulare	100	101.00		101.00	101
San Diego	700	627.00	18.00	645.00	92.1
Santa Clara	2,500	1,837.00	96.00	1,933.00	77.3
Oregon	1,000	691.00	67.00	758.00	75.8
Contra Costa	550	393.52	7.00	400.52	72.8
San Bernardino	500	342.50		342.50	68.5
Fresno	350	224.00	7.00	231.00	66
Nevada Co.	100	43.00	4.00	47.00	47
Orange	275	115.00	14.00	129.00	46.9
N. San Diego	300	130.00	4.00	134.00	44.6
Santa Cruz	100	40.00		40.00	40
Arizona	300	105.00		5 105.00	35
Idaho	200	53.00	7.00	60.00	30
Sacramento	100	28.00		28.00	28
Stanislaus	100	20.00	7.00	27.00	27
Ventura	200	28.00		28.00	14
Miscellaneous		221.40	180.80	402.20	
Misc. No. Co.		434.18	11.00	445.18	
Totals	$70,325	$56,808.72	$2,835.30	$59,744.02	84.9

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Viet letter

(Continued from page 6)

the repatriation of the sons of the American people to be united with their families.

We want nothing but to be the masters of our country and destiny. I do not think that the American people, with their experience in the history of their struggle for their own independence just 200 years ago, will fully understand our people's struggle

Friendly yours,
Nguyen Ngoc Dung—Paris

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BOOKS

Iron Oxen build revolution in People's China

IRON OXEN. By William Hinton. New York: Monthly Review Press. 1970. 225 pages.

THOSE WHO recall William Hinton's previous book, "Fanshen," will be pleased to hear of his new one, "Iron Oxen."

Those who have never read "Fanshen" but are interested in learning what the revolutionary transformation of society means on a day to day basis have a treat in store for them.

"Fanshen" was the story of the redistribution of land in a single Chinese village in 1948-49.

"Iron Oxen" picks up the story in 1949 when fuel for the tractors left by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in China in 1947 once again became available.

For a generation of people in the U. S. brought up on the anti-Soviet school of jokes and cartoons which feature "boy meets tractor, boy falls in love with tractor, boy marries tractor" motifs with its implied wholesale derogation of mechanization, "Iron Oxen" provides a heady counterpart.

In "underdeveloped" countries, lands trying to escape from the effects of generations of imperialist exploitation, the process of mechanization of agriculture is an essential factor in building modern industrial and socialist society.

Hinton describes the wonder of peasants (and also of young students) as they see how the planting and harvesting of crops, the untold hardship of a thousand generations of small cultivators, can be transferred into relatively easy work done by a tenth or a hundredth of the labor previously required.

BUT THE technical transformation cannot proceed without a social and political one.

Hinton describes the peasants realization that their individul plots cannot be mechanized; only socialized production makes mechanization practical.

Not only peasants have things to learn, however; the workers have to re-mold their ideas also. "One day there was a tractor that no one could get started. When they called in Lao Hei, he was very confident.

" 'All you have to know are a few tricks of the trade,' he said merrily. Within a few minutes the engine sputtered to life. But when the other students asked him how he had done it, he said gruffly: 'It's running now, what difference does it make? The main thing was to get it going wasn't it?'

"His classmates did not agree. They criticized him severely."

Lao Hei was a truck driver and mechanic before the revolution. What the workers needed then was to stifle competition, to hide their knowledge from each other, so that the individual could survive. Lao Hei himself tells the other students such a story.

But under the new regime to keep one's knowledge to oneself is to thwart the development of the society from which all will benefit.

HINTON HIMSELF learns that the technical progress he first thought was all that China needed to overcome her heritage of imperialist rule, is not sufficient. Only if the workers are conscious, if they control the society they work in, can they apply the technology to escape from underdevelopment. But if they are conscious, they can accomplish miracles.

The mowing of the 10,000 mou of wheat that were planted as the book opens, provides the climax that shows what Hinton learns.

Despite the difficulty of the task, despite the speed with which it was to be done (because the tractors must be elsewhere by a certain deadline); despite the inexperience of the crew, the job is done. And as it is done the drivers learn the technical skills they did not know before.

Hinton, in a postscript to the book, makes the point that he feels an incipient class struggle was going on, one which finally burst forth in the Proletariat Cultural Revolution of 1967.

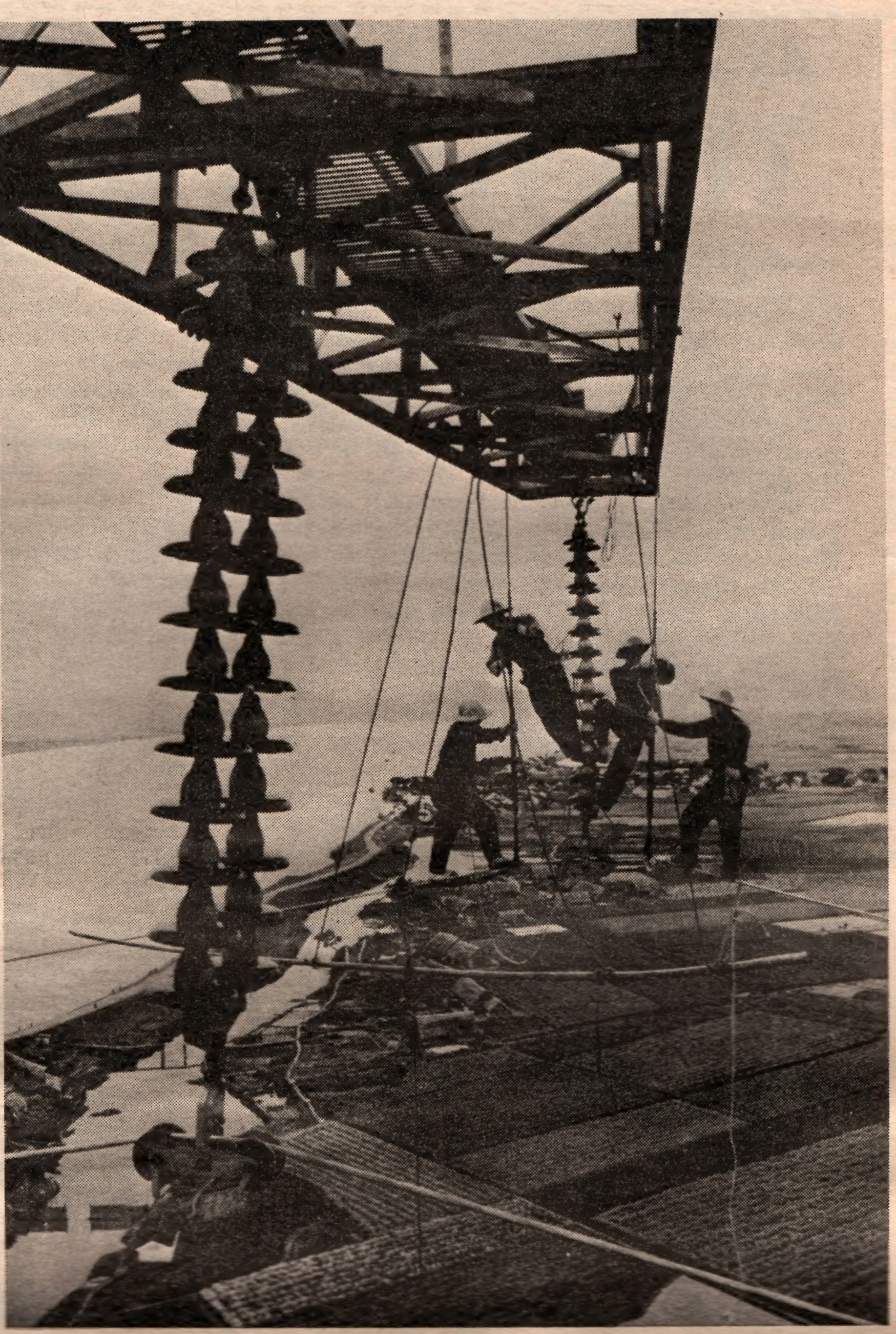
It was hidden but there as early as 1949, and involved the problem of whether a technical elite was being formed from among those born after the Revolution.

THIS REVIEW is not the place to debate Hinton, but there is one point worth mentioning. A friend of mine, the secretary for the Union of Communist Youth in the region of Aguacate in Cuba, was talking about Cuban youth born after the revolution, those who did not remember the Batista regime.

My friend pointed out it was true that the younger Cubans did not have the same background as he and his friends (who were in their late twenties).

Their struggle was not fueled by hatred against the rape of Cuba. But precisely because this was so, young Cubans had the possibility that their revolutionary ardor would be heightened by a better feeling, one engendered through the construction of socialism. That feeling, as Ernesto Guevara pointed out, is love.

—GORDON ELLIS



Hsinhua News Agency photo

'IRON OXEN' describes the impact of mechanization on rural China made possible by electrical installations like these.

FILM

British cinema workers want the MGM lion caged

LONDON

BRITISH FILM workers are taking up the fight against U.S. studios which recently put from 600 to 800 British workers on the unemployment lists.

Alan Sapper, general secretary of the Assn. of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians, called for state intervention to assist the film industry in the face of mass sackings by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

MGM bought out Electric and Musical Industries and then closed EMI's Boreham Wood film studios, laying off the British workers.

Sapper said the U.S. company had deceived the film unions and instituted the huge layoffs with very little compensation.

Sapper said the British film industry is plagued by "incompetence in production and a lack of planning" leaving it prey to the MGM lion.

"MGM," he said "now stands for My God, Murder."

Following the sackings at Boreham Wood, some 160 employes at Shepperton studios, one of England's largest, were also laid off.

"Unless we change the basis of the industry, the same mess will be repeated every two or three years," Sapper charged.

ANOTHER THREAT to British film workers are "slum studios" which the unions say are unsafe to work in. They were called "firetraps and . . . unhygenic."

Stan Ogden, studio divisional organizer of the Natl. Assn. of Theatrical and Kine Employes, said the Federation of Film Unions, representing most of the unions in the industry, had met with "the manipulators of money in America," but had gotten little satisfaction.

"The writing is on the wall," said Ogden, "and if we don't do something about this, then film studios are going to crumble about our shoulders."

"There is a great future in the industry if it is run on the right rails," Ogden continued. "What we need is state intervention to take over a viable one-third of the industry."

Hugh Jenkins, Member of Parliament, told a meeting of 1,000 film unionists that the industry relied too much on foreign money.

JENKINS SAID he will ask Parliament on July 22 to pass a general directive to be given to the Natl. Film Finance Corp. authorizing them to set up a corporate body to acquire film studios.

The mood of the film workers was summed up by Sapper when he said of the unionists, "We are the industry. It is not the moguls in Wall Street or Wardour Street."

—MORNING STAR

ANGRY BRITISH unionists call for nationalization of film industry.

As it was in the beginning

The name of the game is oil

WASHINGTON — On June 30, President Nixon and top White House advisors held a foreign policy briefing for news media executives at the Summer White House at San Clemente, Calif. Needless to say it was a select group. None of those selected seems willing to say who gave the briefing on the situation in the Middle East. Presidential Advisor Henry Kissinger was present and it is widely assumed he was the speaker.

Whoever it was, he gave those present a candid look at what the United States is really up to in the troubled area and a look at what Washington and Tel Aviv appear to be risking world war over. The following is the concluding portion of that briefing dealing with oil and the threat of the anti-imperialist movement poses to the imperialist nations:

Thirdly, there is the thrust of the radical Arab movement against the moderate regimes in that area — Tunisia, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, and so forth. There is the thrust of the radical regimes against Western interests in this area. Therefore, many of the moderate regimes are suffering from schizophrenia. On the one hand, they can see how Israel's behavior helps the radicals. On the other hand, they are terrified lest Nasser emerge out of these conflicts in such a strong position that he can topple every moderate regime in the area. Those are two separate problems.

For example, before the 1967 war, a large part of the Egyptian army was in Yemen, trying to establish a base from which, it is safe to say, if that had succeeded, Saudi Arabia probably could not have survived. After Saudi Arabia had gone, the pressures on the Persian Gulf sheikdoms, particularly now that Britain has withdrawn from there, would have been overwhelming.

Iran certainly considers its own security intimately linked up with the Persian Gulf and with what happens in Saudi Arabia. If you add to it that 90 per cent of the oil of Japan comes from precisely that area, and I think 80 per cent of the oil of Europe — I will check that figure for you, but it is of that magnitude — you have some sense of what a radical movement, backed by the Soviet Union, can do.

If, then, the defense of Egypt becomes a Soviet responsibility, and the Egyptians are free after an Israeli settlement for maneuvers throughout the Middle East, then you may have a whole new complex of problems separate from the Arab-Israeli thing.

So what we are trying to do is very delicate. We are trying to separate the issue of Israel's conquest, to which we cannot give an American position, from Israel's existence, to which we are now committed.

We are trying to get a settlement in such a way that the moderate regimes are strengthened, and not the radical regimes. We are trying to expel the Soviet military presence, not so much the advisers, but the combat pilots and the combat personnel, before they become so firmly established. Here I have to repeat something the President said when he was in here.

It is, of course, nonsense to say that we did what we did in Cambodia in order to impress the Russians in the Middle East. It was not as simple as that. But we certainly have to keep in mind that the Russians will judge us by the general purposefulness of our performance everywhere. What they are doing in the Middle East, whatever their intentions, poses the gravest threats in the long term for Western Europe and Japan and, therefore, for us.

Mideastern reactionaries become 'moderates' to Nixon

(Continued from Page One)

RUSH ORDER

The equipment, designed to jam anti-aircraft radar, was sent to Israel just two days after Israel asked for it.

The Nixon action was, in effect, a vote of support and confidence for the aggressive military posture of the Israeli right wing, at a time when it was trying to use the time-honored bogey of a Soviet threat to beat down growing opposition within Israel.

It must have given encouragement to those in Israel pushing for what the New York Times (July 9) called "some kind of major strike across the canal."

But why, with Secretary of State Rogers chasing around the world with a new U.S. peace plan for the Middle East, would the Administration so dramatically join Israel in a war scare?

The answer was revealed in the published text of the briefing a top white house advisor gave to a select press group.

The briefing revealed the U.S. far from seeking an easing of tensions in the Middle East, greatly fears any settlement between Israel and the anti-imperialist Arab states. The reason is simple and time honored: oil.

The top White House aide told the assembled reporters, "There is a thrust of the radical regimes against western interests in this area."

The remaining pro-western and neo-colonial regimes in the Arab world — the aide called them moderates — "Are terrified lest Nasser emerge out of these conflicts in such a strong position that he can topple every moderate regime in the area."

Pointing to the aid Nasser gave the Yemeni revolution before the 1967 war, the aide made it clear that had it not been for the Six Day War, Saudi Arabia and the Persial Gulf oil sheikdoms would have been toppled.

"If you add to it that 90% of the oil of Japan comes from precisely that area and I think 80% of the oil of Europe . . . you have some sense of what a radical Arab movement, backed by the Soviet Union, can do."

The goal, then, of U. S. policy in the Middle East is to prevent a situation in which "the defense of Egypt becomes a Soviet responsibility, and the Egyptians are free after an Israeli settlement for maneuvers throughout the Middle East."

Trona strike settled

LOS ANGELES — It was reported here this week that the long bitter strike by members of Local 35 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union against the American Potash and Chemical Corp. plant in nearby Trona has been settled.

International president Harry Bridges is reported to have flown into the area for talks that ended the strike, then moving into it's fifth month.

Prior to last weekend the main outstanding issue in the strike was the union demand that 14 men the company has fired be rehired. All 14 have been in jail on a variety of charges connected with the strike, including injunction violations.

American Potash is a division of Kerr-McGee Industries of Oklahoma City, Okla. associated with the late U.S. Senator-oilman Robert S. Kerr.

Details of the settlement were not available immediately. But it is known that the 14 will not be rehired.

WILLIAM P. ROGERS
Dealing in oil.

New farm union victories

(Continued from Page One)

first to announce acceptance of Reagan's proposal.

A recent union victory was scored in the San Joaquin Valley when UFWOC signed an agreement with Castiglione Brothers of Sanger, south of Fresno, covering the workers on the more than 900 acres of table grapes this firm cultivates.

Estimates vary on the percentage of the table grape industry now unionized. Even here at the union headquarters one can get estimates that range from 17% to 30%. But the top union leadership cautions against higher estimates, partially out of concern that there may be a letdown in the support which the huelga has received.

The memory of last year's abortive negotiations is still fresh. Union officials well recall how the growers used that moment to weaken the boycott, and the union's bargaining strength. They are determined not to let that happen again this year.

Contracts have now been signed with more than 50 different companies for an estimated 65 separate farming properties. Included in these agreements is coverage for workers in 26 different crops according to one union organizer.

In addition to the estimated 30,000 acres of table grapes and 25,000 in wine grapes the union now has contracts covering workers on 10,000 acres of melons and 48,000 in miscellaneous crops including tree fruits and dates.

UNION BY-PRODUCT

One of the by-products of the union's drive which has always mainly focused on table grapes is its achievement in almost completely organizing the domestic date production. Laflin and Laflin in Indio is one of the firms that came into the union fold during the highly successful Coachella drive. It produces more than ninety percent of all dates grown in this country.

At a July 10 union membership meeting here at the Filipino Hall, Chavez told the large crowd "this union is not going into any negotiations with any lackeys of Reagan" in explaining why the union had refused to respond to the governor's so-called offer to intervene in the grape dispute through the state conciliation service.

"We have a good system working now," Chavez said, "by signing up two or three (growers) daily. Right now we are in negotiations in Phoenix, Bakersfield and Fresno."

Especially criticized by Chavez was state conciliator Ralph Duncan from Fresno whom he called "unprofessional and unethical." Duncan, the union leader said, had hindered the negotiations for a health and welfare plan for the wine grape workers and they dragged out for 18 months. Chavez said that only the threat of an immediate strike forced an agreement.

Chavez also charged Duncan had been very friendly with the Teamster Union organizers when that union was challenging UFWOC in the grape fields.

The union has declared it "has absolutely no confidence in Mr. Duncan or Gov. Reagan's conciliation service." It has told the growers "the time for tricks is over."

Two mediation agencies which are acceptable to the union, Chavez says, are the federal mediation service and the Bishop's Committee on Farm Labor. Each of them succeeded in mediating some of the earlier disputes between UFWOC and the growers.

Black hawk ad called disservice

SAN FRANCISCO — The San Francisco Sun-Reporter, a black community weekly published here, this week delivered a strong blast at the organizers of an advertisement that appeared in the New York Times and the Washington Post June 28 signed by 60 prominent black community figures urging U.S. arms shipments to Israel.

The editorial, appearing in the July 18 edition of the paper, calls the ad "a case of either stupidity or duplicity." It termed the ad's charge that black Africans are being persecuted in Sudan "sheer dishonesty."

"If the $9,000 to $10,000 required for these advertisements was paid for by the black leaders, their money could more profitably have been spent in the struggle for black liberation in America. However, in the event the ads were subsidized by non-blacks, then these 60 individuals described as 'black leaders' have become tools in the worldwide propaganda campaign of the hawks in the Golda Meir regime in Israel."

Giving its own view of the reasons behind the Middle East crisis, the black weekly says, "The basic causes of the festering crisis in the Middle East are the unrelenting expansionist policy of every Israeli government, the unremitting drive of Israel to clear its territory of Palestinians, and it's deafness to the 20-odd year demand of the United Nations for a settlement of the Arab refugee problem.

"Israel's refusal up until this hour to accept the U.N. Security Council resolution of November 1967, contributes to the deepening crisis."

The Sun-Reporter is published by Dr. Carlton Goodlett, physician, black community leader and internationally known spokesman and activist for peace.